

—WELCOME— W. S. S. A.

If in need of shoes while here, buy them of us! Visit us at any rate.

GLEUE BROS., Inc.
East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

For week of Nov. 12th to Nov. 19th at
ZIMMERMAN'S, "The Store That Saves You Money"

17 in. Japanned Coal Hods . . . 10c

Saturday only with a 25c purchase.

These are large size, well made coal hods, made of heavy steel, strong handles and nicely Japanned. Regular 25c value, Saturday only, 10c each.

Glass Sugar and Creamer, 5c each

A brilliant imitation cut glass sugar and creamer. Regular 25c value at 10c per set or 5c each piece.

School Handkerchiefs . . . 1c each

A well made white handkerchief, size 16x16 inches, with 1/4 inch hemstitched edge. We also place on sale new lines of initial and other handkerchiefs at 5c to 25c each.

Jewelry Novelties 10c

We have just received a large line of rings, brooches, watch fobs, bar pins and other jewelry novelties which we offer at ten cents each. The values shown in our jewelry department will agreeably surprise you.

Millinery Trimmings 10c

A large line of flowers, feathers, ribbons, etc., just received which we offer at the uniform price of ten cents. Values up to 75c are included in this assortment.

Free! Monday, Nov. 16 only Free!

Beautiful Art Pictures.

To everyone making a purchase of 10c or over at our store Monday Nov. 16th we will give Free a beautiful colored Art Picture, size 8x10 and suitable for framing, made to retail at 10c.

ZIMMERMAN'S

The Store that Saves You Money. Near Witter Hotel.
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

A TURKEY FREE

Beginning Tuesday, November 10th, and
lasting until Thanksgiving day,
we are going to give away a
a Thanksgiving Turkey

FREE

with every cash purchase of \$15.00 or
over. Watch our Windows.

ABEL & PODAWILTZ CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

POTATO GROWERS TO BE HERE NEXT WEEK

Preparations for the big potato growers convention, which will open next week in this city, have been about completed. The program committee has been a trifle backward in finishing the work in this line, but the indications are now that they have prepared sufficient matter to pretty well fill up the three days of the convention.

The association has secured assurance of attendance of successful potato growers from every section of the state. A large number of men well fitted to handle special subjects, whose names do not appear on the program, will be present. The following is the program for the convention:

Wednesday Afternoon, November 18. 2:00 o'clock.

1. Address of Welcome,
Hon. J. A. Cohen, Mayor of Grand
Rapids.

2. President's Annual Address,
J. W. Hicks, President Wisconsin
Potato Growers Association,
Prentice.

3. Wisconsin Potato Association,
Past and Future,
J. C. Moore, Professor of Horticulture
Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

4. Potato Extension Work in Min-
nesota,
E. C. Brown, Elk River, Minn.

5. The Value of Cooperation,
C. W. Waid, Secretary Michigan
State Potato Association, East
Lansing, Michigan.

6. Wisconsin Community Reports,
(Community potato growing from
several potato sections of Wisconsin
will be reported by D. C. Hayard, Waupaca County;
Jens Uhrenholdt, Sawyer County;
G. R. Cattin, Bayfield County,
and others.)

Wednesday Evening, November 18. 7:00 to 7:30 p. m.

2. The Market Demand for Better
Grades,

E. C. Willard, Development Agent,
Northern Pacific Railroad, St.
Paul Minnesota.

3. The Hoosier's Interest the
Potato Crop,

B. G. Packer, Wisconsin Commissioner
of Immigration, Madison,
Wisconsin.

4. Activities of the Wisconsin Bank-
ers Association in Crop Improve-
ment during 1914,
Charles Hawks, Vice President,
Horicon State Bank, Horicon,
Wisconsin.

5. Pure Seed Growing on an Oneida
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F. S. Campbell, Three Lakes, Wis-
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3. Wisconsin Potato Growers Association, Past and Future, G. J. Moore, Professor of Horticulture Wisconsin College of Agriculture.
4. Potato Extension Work in Minnesota, E. C. Brown, Elk River, Minn.
5. The Value of Cooperation, C. W. Waid, Secretary Michigan State Potato Association, East Lansing, Michigan.
6. Wisconsin Community Reports, (Community potato growing from several potato sections of Wisconsin will be reported by D. C. Hayward, Waupaca County; Jens Uhrenholdt, Sawyer County; T. A. Hooverstad, Agricultural Commissioner, Soo Line Rail road, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Revelations of the Kaiser's Personal Spy

By Dr. Armgard Karl Graves

Who, for a Number of Years Prior to His Arrest and Betrayal in England in 1912, was Emperor William's Most Trusted Personal Spy.

(Copyright, 1914, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

The Making of a German Secret Agent.

The average man or woman has only a hazy idea of what European secret service and espionage really means and accomplishes. Short stories and novels, written in a background of diplomacy and secret agents, have given the public vague impressions about the world of spies, but this is the first real, unvarnished account of the system; the class of men and women employed; the means used to obtain the desired results, and the risks run by those connected with this service. And before continuing with the narration of my own mission as the Kaiser's personal spy, I think it well to give my readers this general insight of the spy system of Europe, and particularly of the German empire.

Since the days of Moses, who employed spies in Canaan, to Napoleon Bonaparte, who inaugurated the first thorough system of political espionage, potentates, powerful ministers and heads of departments have found it necessary to obtain early and correct information other than through the usual official channels. To gain this knowledge they have to employ persons unknown and unrecognized in official circles. A recognized official, such as an ambassador or a secretary of legation, an envoy plenipotentiary or a consul, would not be able to gain the information sought, as naturally everybody is on their guard against him. Moreover, official etiquette prevents an ambassador or consul from acting in such a capacity. But European governments must keep a stringent watch on one another's movements, and this is possible only by an efficient system of espionage, by trained men and women, willing to run the risk attached to this sort of work.

For risks there are. I have been imprisoned twice, once in the Balkans at Belgrade, once in England. I have been attacked five times and bear the marks of the wounds to this day. Escapes I have had by the dozen. All my missions were not successes, more often failures and the failures are often serious, verging on the fatal. For instance:

Into a Hornet's Nest.

Early in the morning of June 11, 1906, the political plot which had been brewing in Serbia ended with the assassination of the King, Queen, ministers and members of the royal household of Serbia. I shall go into the undercurrent political significance of these atrocities as I had no active part in them, but I was sent down by my government later to ascertain as far as possible the prime movers in the intrigues which pointed to Colonel Mashim and a gang of officers of the Sixth regiment. All these regicides received Russian pay, for the Kara-georgievich had become distrustful to Russia because of his flirting with Austria. Besides, his own idiotic behavior and the flagrant indiscretions of Queen Draga had by no means endeared him to his people.

I stuck my nose into a regular hornet's nest and soon found myself in a most dangerous position. I was arrested by the provisional government on the order of Lieutenant Colonel Niglisch on a most flimsy charge of traveling with false passports. In those times arrests and executions were the order of the day. The old Serbian proverb of "Oci Ruba ikad iz Groba Nikad" (Out of prison, yes; out of the grave, never) was fully acted upon. There were really no incriminating papers of any description upon me, but my being seen and associating with persons opposed to the provisional government was quite enough to place me before a drumhead court-martial.

I was sitting in the Cafe Petrie Parisien with Lieutenant Nikolevitch and M. Krastov, a merchant of Belgrade, when a file of soldiers in charge of an officer pulled us out of our chairs and without any further ado marched us to the citadel. The next morning we were taken separately into a small room where three men in the uniform of colonels were seated at a small iron table. No questions were asked.

"You are found guilty of associating with revolutionary persons. You were found possessing a passport, not your own. You are sentenced to be shot at sundown."

The whole thing appeared to me first as a joke, then as a blunt, but looking closely into those high-cheeked, narrow-eyed faces with the characteristically close-cropped brutal heads, the humorous aspect dwindled rapidly and I thought it about time to make a counter-move. Without betraying any of my inward qualms—and believe me, I began to have some—I said quietly:

"I think you will find it advisable to inform M. Zolarevitch" (then minister of war) "that Count Weringrode sends his regards."

I saw them looking rather curiously at me and another and then the center inquisitor fired a lot of questions at me, in answer to which I only shrugged my shoulders.

"That's all I have to say, monsieur."

I was shoved back in my cell. About four that afternoon one of the officers came to see me.

"Your message has not been sent. My comrades were against sending it, but I am related to Zolarevitch. So if you can show me some reason, I shall take your message."

I gave him some reason, so much so that he did not lose any time getting under way. In fact, it was a very pale, perturbed officer who rushed out of my cell.

Face to Face With a Firing Squad.

I didn't worry much, but when at

associates. You will be known to us by a number. You will sign all your reports by that number. Always avoid telephoning, telegraphing and cabling as much as possible. In urgent cases do so, but use the cipher that will be supplied to you."

The German School for Spies.

I was in Herr von Stammer's office all the forenoon, and when he ushered me out I half expected to be called into Captain von Tappan's presence to be seen on my first mission. Instead of that, I had to wait five months before I was given my first work and an exceedingly unimportant thing it was. During those five months I was kept at a steady grind of schooling in subjects that were essential to efficient secret service work.

Broadly, they could be divided into four classes—topography, trigonometry, naval construction and drawing. My tutors were all experts in the imperial service. A secret service agent sent out to investigate and report on the condition, situation, and armament of a fort like Verdun in France must be able to make correct estimates of distances, height, angles, conditions of ground, etc. This can only be done by a man of the correct scientific training. He must have the science of topography at his finger tips; he must be able to make quick and accurate calculations, using trigonometry, as well as possessing skill as a draftsman. In a mission to Port Arthur (before the Russian-Japanese war), where I had to report on the defenses, I found this training invaluable.

The same applies to the subject of naval construction. Before entering the German secret service, I certainly knew the differences between a torpedo and a torpedo boat destroyer, but naturally could not give an accurate description of the various types of destroyers and torpedoes. My instructor in this subject was Lieut. Capt. Kurt Steffens, torpedo expert of the intelligence department of the imperial navy. After a month of tutelage under him, I was able to tell the various types of torpedoes, submarines, and mines, etc., in use by the principal

Great singers, dancers and artists especially of Russian and Austrian origin, are often spies, notably one artiste, famous the world over for light feet and nimble wit, sold when retained by the Russian government at 50,000 rubles per annum. When mademoiselle travels in Germany she has the honor of a very unostentatious bodyguard, the government being anxious that nothing should happen to them. Perhaps mademoiselle may remember a little incident at the Palais de Danse in Berlin—Anata vs. He of Lichtenstein.

Or perhaps Mademoiselle will recall a little episode in the Eis Arena in Berlin during a certain New Year's eve carnival, when the restoration—not the loss—of her magnificent gold chatelet bag caused her much embarrassment, the chatelet in question being exuberantly commanded by an expert in such matters of the secret service squad.

It happened that the personal branch of the German secret service was exceedingly interested in that gold bag. Mademoiselle had been carrying on an affair with a young ordnance officer of the Potsdam garrison. Now the service does not like officers, especially those of the ordinance, becoming involved with ladies like mademoiselle. On this particular night he had presented her with the new bag and she had been injudicious enough to let remain in the golden receptacle a dangerously compromising letter that he had enclosed. Injudicious, dear lady! Corsage or stockings, mademoiselle; but vanity bags—killed—not always by their opponents.

Celebrating the coming of the New Year, mademoiselle and her party were feasting in the Ice Orena in Berlin during a certain New Year's eve carnival, when the restoration—not the loss—of her magnificent gold chatelet bag caused her much embarrass-

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The Case of Olga Bruder.

To cite but two cases, one of a woman, the other of a man:

Olga Bruder was a spy. She worked for Germany and for the service because she seemed to be in love with the young impressionable son of old Goluckofsky. They were going to be married, and Charles Prevost the "brother" stood in the background, chatted amably with old Goluckofsky and his friends, and smilled.

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Revelations of the Kaiser's Personal Spy

By Dr. Armgard Karl Graves

Who, for a Number of Years Prior to His Arrest and Betrayal in England in 1912, was Emperor William's Most Trusted Personal Spy.

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The Making of a German Secret Agent.

The average man or woman has only a hazy idea of what European secret service and espionage really means and accomplishes. Short stories and novels, written in a background of diplomacy and secret agents, have given the public vague impressions about the world of spies. But this is the first real, unvarnished account of the system; the class of men and women employed; the means used to obtain the desired results, and the risks run by those connected with this service. And before continuing with the narration of my own mission as the Kaiser's personal spy, I think it well to give my readers this general insight of the spy system of Europe, and particularly of the German empire.

Since the days of Moses, who employed spies in Canaan, to Napoleon Bonaparte, who inaugurated the first thorough system of political espionage, powerful ministers and heads of departments have found it necessary to obtain early and correct information other than through the usual official channels. To gain this knowledge they have to employ persons unknown and unrecognized in official circles. A recognized official, such as an ambassador or a secretary of legation, an envoy plenipotentiary or a consul, would not be able to gain the information sought, as naturally everybody is on their guard against him. Moreover, official etiquette prevents an ambassador or consul from acting in such a capacity. But European governments must keep a stringent watch on one another's movements, and this is possible only by an efficient system of espionage, by trained men and women, willing to run the risk attached to this sort of work.

For risks there are. I have been imprisoned twice, once in the Balkans at Belgrade, once in England. I have been attacked five times and bear the marks of the wounds to this day. Escapes I have had by the dozens. All my missions were not successes, more often failures, and the failures were often serious, verging on the fatal. For instance:

Into a Hornet's Nest.

Early in the morning of June 11, 1903, the political plot which had been brewing in Serbia ended with the assassination of the king, queen, ministers and members of the royal household of Serbia. I shall not go into the undercurrent political significance of these atrocities, as I had no active part in them, but I was sent down by my government later to ascertain as far as possible the prime movers in the intrigue which pointed to Colonel Mashin and a gang of officers of the Sixth regiment. All these regicides received Russian pay, for the Kara-giossevitch had become dangerous to Russia because of his flinging with Austria. Besides, his own abominable behavior and the flagrant indiscretions of Queen Draga had by no means endeared him to his people.

I stuck my nose into a regular hornet's nest and soon found myself in a most dangerous position. I was arrested by the provisional government on the order of Lieutenant Colonel Nigliitch on a most slimy charge of travelling with false passports. In those times arrests and executions were the order of the day. The old Serbian proverb of "Old items lead to Grob Nikolai" (Out of prison, yes, out of the grave, never) was fully acted upon. There were really no incriminating papers of any description upon me, but my being seen and associating with persons opposed to the provisional government was quite enough to place me before a drumhead court-martial.

I was sitting in the Cafe Petre-Pavilion with Lieutenant Nikolevitch and M. Krastor, a merchant of Belgrade, when a file of soldiers, in charge of an officer, passed us out of our chairs and without an order marched us to the citadel. The next morning we were taken separately into a small room where three men in the uniform of colonists were seated at a small iron table. No questions were asked.

"You are found guilty of associating with revolutionary persons. You were found possessing a passport, not your own. You are sentenced to be shot at sunrise."

The whole thing appeared to me first as a joke, then as a bluff, but looking closely into these high-cheek-boned, narrow-eyed faces with the characteristically close-locked, brutal heads, the humorous aspect dwindled rapidly and I thought it about time to make a counter-move. Without betraying any of my plans, without committing himself in turn, I began to say to the other, "Nitchka caracha" (the coward).

If he had only known!

Indeed, had I anticipated such an experience, had I known the things I know now, I doubt if I would have ever been persuaded to enter the German secret service; I doubt if I would have been so pleased with the results of my visit to Koeniggratzstrasse 79, where the intelligence department of the admiralty is quartered. For it was in the admiralty that I began my career as a German secret service agent.

The Rules of the Service.

I did not enter the service out of pure adventure or for monetary reasons alone. Money has never appealed to me as the all-powerful thing in life. I have always had enough for creature comforts, and as for adventure I had had my fill during the Boer war and my world wanderings. No, I joined the German secret service for quite a different reason. I was thinking of the influences that had pressed me out of my destined groove, by every human right I own. I remember how sanguine I was that through the service I ought to gain the power I had lost. But had occult powers been given me I never would have taken up secret service work. But one is not quite as wise at twenty-four as at thirty-nine.

I shall never forget the initial instructions I received from Herr von Stammer, private secretary of Captain Tapken, then head of this department of the secret service. A very astute and calculating gentleman is Herr von Stammer. Stave, genial, talkative, he has the possible and untried art of extracting information without committing himself in turn. A marvelous encyclopedia of devious secret service facts, an ideal tutor.

When we were alone in his office, Von Stammer began by saying abruptly:

"From now on, you must be entirely and absolutely at our service. You will report daily at twelve noon by telephoning a certain number. At all times you must be accessible. You will pay close attention to the following rules:

"Absolute silence in regard to your missions. No conversation with minor officials, but only with the respective heads of departments or to whomsoever you are sent. You will make no memorandum or carry written documents. You will never discuss your affairs with any employee in the service whom you may meet. You are not likely to meet many. It is strictly against the rules to become friendly or intimate with any agent. You must abstain from intoxicating liquors. You are not permitted to have any women

Disgusted Dog.

In a certain house there was a very fine baby and also a very fine dog. They were much attached to each other, and the only thing that marred their pleasure was baby's daily bath. During this proceeding baby always howled himself black and blue, and the dog, out of sympathy, crouched in the corner and moaned. After a month or two of this daily anguish the dog devised a scheme to stop it. One day, while baby was howling as usual, the dog came marching into the room

associates. You will be known to us by a number. You will sign all your reports by that number. Always avoid telephoning, telegraphing and cabling as much as possible. In urgent cases do so, but use the cipher that will be supplied to you."

The German School for Spies.

I was in Herr von Stammer's office all the forenoon, and when he ushered me out I half expected to be called into Captain von Tapken's presence to be sent on my first mission. Instead of that, I had to wait five months before I was given my first work and an exceedingly unimportant thing it was. During those five months I was kept at a steady grind of schooling in subjects that were essential to efficient secret service work.

Broadly, they could be divided into four classes—topography, trigonometry, naval construction and drawing. My tutors were all experts in the imperial service. A secret service agent sent out to investigate and report on the condition, situation, and armament of a fort like Verdun in France must be able to make correct estimates of distances, height, angles, conditions of the ground, etc. This can only be done by a man of the correct scientific training. He must have the science of topography at his finger tips; he must be able to make quick and accurate calculations, using trigonometry, as well as possessing skill as a draftsman. In a mission to Port Arthur (before the Russian-Japanese war), where I had to report on the defenses, I found this training invaluable.

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French, German and English, both of which he had formed a sort of colony in Montreux, Switzerland. A French woman, known sometimes as Theresa Prevost (the last I heard of her she was in prison), was detailed to the mission. Young and clever was Theresa, likewise the man who was ordered to accompany her, posing as a "brother," Charles Prevost.

The chief of these Russian fugitives, who were down around the lake of Geneva brewing their dark plans, was known. He was Goluckofsky, and he had a son twenty-two years of age—an impressionable Russian son. Hence, the young and clever Theresa.

It was decided by her Brussels

chiefs that she should assume the role of an heiress from Canada. Five thousand francs for preliminary expenses were handed over to her and with Charles, the "brother," she descended upon Montreux. If you were there at the time you will recall the social triumph made by the young Canadian heiress. You may even remember that she seemed to be infatuated with the young impressionable son of old Goluckofsky. They were going to be married, and Charles Prevost the "brother" stood in the background, chattered amiably with old Goluckofsky and his friends, and smiled.

Then, as an heiress should, Theresa and her "brother" invited Goluckofsky

and his immediate privy councilor. The army and navy divisions confine themselves to the procuring of hidden and secret information as regards armaments, plans, discoveries, etc. The political branch concerns itself with the supervision of meetings between potentates, cabinet ministers and so forth. The personal branch under the direct control of the privy councilor, is used by the emperor for his own special purposes and service in this branch is the sine qua non of the service.

The Fiancée Who Was a Spy.

Not often does the chance come to leave the regular chateaux of espionage and go forth upon a mission out of the ordinary. That chance came a few years ago to the Russian agents in Brussels. In St. Petersburg the chiefs were desirous of knowing the identity and names of a group of revolutionaries who had formed a sort of

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woman in a hundred is prepared or un

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nowadays has medical treatment at such

times, but may approach the experience

with an organism utilized for the

trial of strength, and when it is over

her system has received a shock from

which it is hard to recover. Following

right upon this comes the nervousness of

caring for the child, and a distinct

change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than

an happy and healthy mother of children,

and indeed child-birth under the right

conditions need no hazard to health or

beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered

nerves and broken health resulting from

an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women

will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely

upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound, a most valuable tonic and

invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes once childless there

are now children because of the fact

that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound makes women normal

and healthy and strong.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Resolutions, each 75c Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Card of Thanks, each 25c Paid Entertainments, per line 5c
Transient Readers, per line 10c Display Ad Rates 15c per inch

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

FIGHT AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—The Secretary of Agriculture has issued the following statement regarding the quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease:

The present outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease, which is one of the most contagious and destructive diseases of cattle, swine and sheep, exceeds in area effected any of the five previous outbreaks in this country. Unless the infection can be immediately localized and quickly eradicated, it threatens untold losses among live stock.

So contagious is the disease that in past outbreaks where but one animal in a herd was infected, the entire herd in almost all cases later contracted the sickness. While the mortality is not high the effects of the disease even on animals that recover are such as to make them practically useless. They lose flesh rapidly; in the case of cows, the milk dries up or is made dangerous for human consumption; in the case of breeding animals, the animal once infected becomes valueless for breeding, as it may continue to be a constant carrier of contagion.

It is possible to cure the external symptoms but during the process of attempting to cure one sick animal the chances are that hundreds of others may be infected. The treatment or killing of a single animal in a herd was tried in an outbreak and did not prove effective for the reason that the remainder of the herd soon became affected and had to be killed.

As a result of the five outbreaks in this country, and other disastrous epidemics of the diseases in Europe and Great Britain, veterinary authorities of the United States are agreed that the only method of combating the disease is to stop all movement of stock and material which have been subjected to any danger of infection, and to kill off without delay all herds in which the disease has gained any foothold. This enables the authorities to eradicate affected herds and to isolate and hold under observation all suspected herds.

For these reasons, the Department of Agriculture has already quarantined ten States for the foot-and-mouth disease. The Federal quarantine prevents all interstate movement of stock and material likely to carry the infection. At the same time, the State authorities are imposing local quarantines which prevent the passage of animals from farms or localities known to be infected to other localities in the same State in which the disease has not appeared.

Each infected herd, as rapidly as the disease is discovered, is killed and the dead animals buried in a covering of lime. The skins of the animals are skinned so as to permit the rapid action of the lime.

The owner of the slaughtered animals is reimbursed on basis of the appraised value of the herd, the appraiser being appointed by the State. The expense of the whole process of condemnation and disinfection is divided equally between the Federal and State Governments.

Until the entire premises have been thoroughly disinfected and all danger of spreading the disease removed, the farm is quarantined by the local authorities in the same way in which it would be for a contagious human disease. This local quarantine prevents the visit of individuals or the transfer of any produce or animals from the farm to other farms. In some cases, because human beings can carry the disease to other herds, the state authorities have prevented children on infected farms from attending school. In other cases, as in Illinois and Ohio, the State authorities have closed the stockyards until they can be cleaned and disinfected.

The first effort of the Department is to discover and segregate all animals sick with the disease or that have been exposed. To this end, the Federal and State inspectors are now tracing up, through bills of lading and railroad records, all shipments of live cattle which have been made during the last sixty days out of any of the infected or suspected districts. The herds of animals so shipped are located and immediately examined by veterinarians. In this way the presence of foot-and-mouth disease has been discovered in various places in the present wide area now under Federal quarantine, which, includes Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Similarly, the numbers of all cars in which animals have been transported from these districts have been obtained, and these are being located and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Following the imposition of a general Federal quarantine, and the killing of actually infected herds, comes a farm-to-farm inspection of the entire quarantine area. Later, when it becomes clear that the disease has been localized it will be possible for the Federal and State authorities to free from quarantine all but the actually infected counties or districts, and allow the uninfected territories to resume interstate shipments of stock.

History of Present Outbreak.
The present outbreak first appeared in southern Michigan. How it was introduced there is not known. Shipments of diseased hogs from this place which passed to Chicago are believed to be responsible for the infection of the pens in the Union Stockyards. Once the yards became infected there was danger that every shipment of live stock through Chicago to other parts of the country might pick up the germs of the disease and spread the contagion. These shipments, composed largely of feeders and stockers, were sent to farms for fattening and did not remain in Chicago long enough for the disease to show itself in external symptoms.

Some of the cattle, carrying the contagion, after shipment develop external lesions and this accounts for the outbreak of the disease in States as far apart as Iowa and Massachusetts. For this reason a large force of Federal inspectors is now running down every shipment and examining the animals or herds at their place of delivery.

At present the chief danger lies in the possibility of there being concealed sources of infection. Every effort is being made by State and Federal authorities, not only to trace suspicious shipments, but to convince farmers of the seriousness of the disease and the extreme ease with which it is communicated, an effort is being made to report at once to State or Federal authorities all suspicious cases of sore mouths or lameness.

WHO PAID FIDDLERS AT PHILIPP DANCES?

Madison, Wis., Nov. 6.—Here are the pure strings that were opened to contribute \$5,944 to Philipp's campaign fund:

A. E. Proudfit, Madison, banker, \$100; John Strange, paper manufacturer, Neenah, \$10; W. H. Holt, lumberman, \$50; W. M. Perry, paperhanger, Oshkosh, \$50; D. N. Cameron Northwestern Mutual Life, Oshkosh, \$10; M. A. Bray, millionaire lumberman, Oshkosh, \$10; W. J. Campbell, P. Gould, wealthy lumberman, Oshkosh, \$20; J. G. Morris, McMillen Lumber company, \$20; George H. Foster, wealthy lumberman, \$20; J. P. Gould, wealthy lumberman, Oshkosh, \$20; George Buckstaff, wealthy furniture and casket firm, Oshkosh, \$25; R. Brown, coal mine and coal dealer, interested in Kanawha district of West Virginia, \$25; Judge H. L. Maxfield, Janesville, \$15; J. W. Daubner, Mendota State hospital, \$25; A. C. Nordyke, State hospital, \$10

P. D. Cramer, State hospital, \$50; W. F. Lorenz State hospital, \$50; Walter Alexander, lumberman, Wausau, \$50; G. D. Jones, lumberman, Wausau, \$25; W. H. Bissell, lumberman, Wausau, \$50; C. C. Yawkey, lumberman, Wausau, \$50 (just sold state 11,000 acres of cutover land);

W. B. Heineman lumberman, Wausau, \$25; P. F. and J. M. Nixon, lumbermen, La Crosse, \$50 each; Peter Valler, railroad, La Crosse, \$50; Henry Gund, brewer, La Crosse, \$50; Dr. A. Sherman, superintendent Northern hospital, Winnebago, \$40; Dr. and Mrs. Gorski, superintendent Mendota State hospital, \$50 each; Daniel Woodward, state prison warden, \$100; Henry Hagemeyer, brewer, Green Bay, \$50; Frank E. Murphy, franchise owner, Green Bay, \$25; H. O. Fairchild, attorney for the Corn Products Glucose company, \$5; E. B. Steensland, Madison, banker, \$50; Magnus Swenson, capitalist, Madison, \$25; P. L. Spooner, capitalist, Madison, \$25; Washington Beck-

er, banker, Milwaukee, \$40; W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, \$100; A. H. Stange, lumberman, Merrill, \$100; A. J. Frame, banker, Wausau, \$20; Standard Lime and Stone company, Fond du Lac, \$10; William Irvine, lumberman, Chippewa Falls, \$50; Patrick Cudahy, packer, \$25.

— MEEHAN.—

Miss Frances Bannach, Supt. of schools of Portage county, was calling here last week.

John Porter, president of the Stockton Ins. Co., was transacting official business here Thursday.

George and Matt Hale visited over Sunday with relatives at Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ron and daughter Maie came up from Saratoga Saturday for a few days visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Ward of Rudolph are spending a few days here at the home of Harry Slack.

The Sunday school will send several delegates to the state convention which is being held at Grand Rapids this week.

The Hallowe'en program at the school house Saturday night was well attended. All seemed to enjoy the amusement especially the ghosts, witches, jack o'lanterns, etc.

A woven wire fence was built around our school grounds last Saturday. This was done to enable the teachers to keep the smaller children from the railroad track and public highway which is quite a dangerous place for them some times of the year.

Walter Clussman who arrived home from California recently for a visit expects to return to the west again soon and is one of the few who frequent the west to good old Wisconsin.

It may be of interest to some to know that the Pickle Co. will buy cucumbers here again next season. An agent was here last week making preliminary arrangements and as-

sures the people of a square deal and possibly a better price for the products.

Potatoes and politics have kept our little burg going some, for the last few weeks, but now that election is over and the potatoes are mostly taken care of we have more time to devote to the troubles across the pond and then look around our pleasant farms and peaceful neighborhoods, we can truly feel thankful that we are citizens of the good old U. S.

When a girl has a sore throat she always imagines that you imagine that she got it the way she didn't get it.

R. M. McWilliams, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Over Daly's Drug Store, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Your Health Can be Restored by Chiropractic Spinal Adjustments.

ROOM MAKING SALE

Starting Wednesday, November 11th
as long as supply lasts

WE need room for our large line of Holiday goods and will pay you well for moving the goods during this month. Past experience has proven to you that when we say Sale there's something doing; and the price reductions are big liberal cuts. The following is only a partial list of the many bargains, many small lots are not mentioned here. Come early and get your share of bargains.

See The Bargains In Our Small Domestic Department Advertisement

Ladies' Suits and Coats Sacrificed

\$28.00 New Style Craft Suits at ...	\$19.75	\$15.00 New Style Craft Suits at ...	\$11.98	\$16.50 values, at \$7.50
\$25.00 New Style Craft Suits at \$18.50 and	16.50	\$13.50 New Style Craft Suits at ...	\$10.00	25.00 plaid Caps, at \$19.00
\$18.00 New Style Craft Suits at ...	\$13.50	Winter Coats, a few good staple coats from last season, \$13.50 values, at \$6.50		Pretty College Coats from \$10.00 down to 5.98.

Cloakings and Dress Goods Sacrificed

Chinchilla and Zibeline Cloakings				
98c at \$1.50 at \$3.50 at \$4.50				
59c 89c \$1.98 \$3.39	Per Yard			
50c Wool Serges, black, white and colors, per yard		39c		
50c Plaid Dress Goods per yard at		25c		
58 inch Wool Shirting and Suiting, per yard at		59c		
65c to \$1.00 Dress Goods Plaids, Stripe and Brocades per yard at		49c		
\$1.25 Brown Whip Cord, 52 inch, per yard at		75c		
\$1.00 French Henriettes, per yard at		79c		
\$2.00 Suitings, 54 inch, per yard at		\$1.25		
59c Fancy Silk Crepe, per yard at		39c		
\$1.39 Foulard Silk, 36 inch, per yard at		\$1.00		



Dresses, Skirts and Petticoats

\$7.98 Wool Crepe and Serge Dresses at	\$4.98
\$13.50 Wool Crepe at	\$6.50 and \$5.98
\$16.50 Wool Crepe and Serge at	\$7.50
\$25.00 Wool and Crepe and Serge at	\$11.50
\$18.98 Black or Wine Velvet Dresses at	\$6.98
3 Year Navy Cotton Serge Dresses at	59c

All Dress Skirts at 20 per cent Discount
Silk Petticoats at 10 per cent Discount
Our stock of Petticoats includes a nice line of Knit Petticoats from 50c to \$2.75

Jersey Top Petticoats in Mercerized, Wool or Silk Tops.

Furs for Infants, Girls, Misses or Ladies	
Large Sets Girls Furs at	..... \$2.00 to \$5.00
Genuine Mink Bargains Per set at	..... \$57.50, \$55.00 and \$45.00
Black Muffs made of Ural Lamb and Hindoo Lynx from	..... \$2.00 to \$5.00

During this sale we offer every Rug in stock at 20 per cent discount

GLOVES

Our Glove stock is complete and as long as this supply lasts we we offer them at Special Reduced Prices.	
Buy now for present need and also supply your Xmas wants. Don't delay, you are apt to be disappointed if you do.	

\$1.25 value in gray, brown and navy at	85c
All wool Sweaters as per illustration	
\$1.50 Boys' and Girls' Jerseys at	98c
\$2.25 Men's and Women's Jerseys at	\$1.49
\$3.00 Misses' white Sweaters at	\$1.50
\$1.98 Misses' olive green Sweaters at	\$1.19
\$2.98 grey or white knit Eider Sweater at	\$1.50
for Boys and Girls	
\$4.50 Ladies' Eiderdown Sweaters at	\$2.50
\$1.39 Red Boys' or Girls' Roll collar Sweaters at	\$1.25

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as 2d class mail matter.

Published by W. A. Drumb and A. B. Sutor.

Subscription Price—\$1.50; 6 Mo. 75c; 3Mo.40c. If paid in Advance

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THE NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

The Tribune is in receipt of a copy of the official call of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of December, at Washington, D. C.

The call also has a considerable amount of talk, information and otherwise, relative to the urgent need there is for good big appropriations for improving the waterways of the country. The pamphlet claims that there has been a declaration of war against the waterways of the country and indicates that this is done for the purpose of benefitting the railroads, which they say, are inadequate to handle the business of the country.

This waterway proposition has received considerable airing during the past few years, and demonstrations have been made to show that all kinds of commodities can be shipped by water much cheaper than they can be by rail. The demonstrations have also shown that the things that were shipped by canal boat traveled faster and reached their destination sooner than they would have if they had been placed on a train and started for their destination.

Under the circumstances of cheaper transportation and quicker service one would think that the people would avail themselves of the opportunities offered to ship their commodities by boat.

But they do not. Notwithstanding the cheapness and the alleged quickness, freighting has fallen off by water in the last twenty-five years so that at the present time, there is little doing in this line, and the result is that many of the boats have gone out of commission and no new ones are being built to take their place.

Any man who has spent any time along the upper Mississippi knows that the government is spending millions of dollars there every year in deepening and straightening the channel of that river, while as a matter of fact there is not a freight boat passing up or down the river on an average of once a week, and only occasionally a passenger boat with a gang of excursionists who are bent on pleasure.

There are harbors on Lake Michigan that have received an appropriation every time congress met for the past half a century, and they have no harbor there now, nor did they ever have one. And they would have no particular use for the harbor, even if they did have one. They have nothing to ship out that could be carried profitably by boat and the people do not get their supplies in that manner.

Water transportation is all right if there is no other method of conveying things. When you order something from the city it may not take more than a week to get the article, and then it may take three weeks, and if it happens to be late in the fall the article may get hung up somewhere, and it will not put in its appearance until navigation opens in the spring, if it does then.

Maybe the reason the people have declared war against the rivers and harbors is because they have become weary of having their money spent in such useless manner and want to see it stopped. The river and harbor appropriation at one time was looked upon as something sort of sacred; to say a word against it was like kicking against education, but those days seem to have passed away, and now the people want to see something coming back for the immense amounts of money that are being dumped into the streams every year.

It may be that the railroads have been hoggish in their charges and have made immense amounts of money, but any person who has had experience with water transportation lines, where they had a cinch on the business, know that they were quite adept in the matter of getting all there was in a proposition.

There used to be a transportation line over on Lake Michigan that was operated by two brothers, both of whom amassed quite a fortune in the business. Their ability to charge all the traffic would bear was notorious, and they used to tell a story about them to illustrate their method in holding up the people, which was as follows:

Some freight was being handled that was comparatively new to them, and one of the brothers asked the other about what the charges should be for transporting the stuff. "Why," said the brother, "charge all your conscience will allow, and then double it for my share."

Anybody who has lived where he was at the mercy of a boat line for any length of time would hesitate a long time before he would go back to it again if the opportunity were offered him.

We say, keep up the war on the river and harbors appropriation.

WILSON UPHELD, SAYS AYLWARD.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 10.—In the fact that the Democrats retain control of both houses of congress, John A. Aylward sees proof that the country has upheld the administration of President Wilson.

"In drawing conclusions from the results of the congressional election," he said, "we should remember that Wisconsin is normally a strong Republican state. This is apparent from the combined votes of Tatt and Roosevelt two years ago, and of Philipp and Blaine now."

"Second, there is and has been a period of world wide oppression for more than two years past. During this time President Wilson and the Democratic congress have enacted a substantial downward revision of the tariff. This was long demanded, but business has not yet fully adjusted itself to the new tariff. Congress has enacted a most sanitary but radical revision of our entire banking laws. No one now questions the beneficial effects when it becomes operative, but in the meantime the banks have been holding money to inaugurate the change."

War Hurt U. S. Trade.

"In this situation the greatest war in history suddenly broke like a terrible storm over Europe. This not only for the time being destroyed our best and largest foreign markets, but also closed many of our factories.

"Our revenue on imports was largely shut off, and this necessitated an annual war tax of \$100,000,000. The dread of what might happen has driven money into hiding."

Great Moral Victory.

"It was to have been expected, therefore, that an election at this crisis in our affairs would necessarily show losses in the house to the party in power. Considering the situation the results are, in my judgment, a great moral victory for the president and the congress that had the courage to carry out the platform pledges of its party. The result in the congressional election, by which the Democratic party retains control of the house and senate, is proof of the confidence which the people have in the president and the work he has accomplished."



They Follow All Roads

Suppose your business requires you to take one course, one road—but you have a payment to make in the opposite direction.

You cannot go both ways at once, but with a Checking Account here you can send a check in the opposite direction. It will take care of the payment.

That is one reason we hope to see you start a Checking Account and conserve your line. Our checks travel all roads; will perform all payments; will save you many steps and time. A large or small amount will start the account.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

West Side

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Cloakings and Dress Goods Sacrificed

Chinchilla and Zibeline Cloakings

98c	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$4.50	59c	89c	\$1.98	\$3.39	Per Yard
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\$1.25 Brown Whip Cord, 52 inch, per yard at				75c				
\$1.00 French Henriettes, per yard at			</					

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs Fanny Barret has returned from a visit with her sister in Chicago.

Dr. Geo. Houston and Orestes Garrison are hunting deer in the vicinity of Echo.

Miss Lila Potter visited with friends in Granary for several days the past week.

Mrs. B. E. Upton of Wild Rose has been visiting with relatives in the city the past week.

Robert Hannaman, one of the solid farmers out Kellner way, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

M. F. Mathews of the town of Saratoga was among the pleasant visitors at the Tribune office on Monday while in the city on business.

Ben Wheeler of New Rome was in the city on Tuesday in attendance at the monthly stock fair. While in the city he favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Messrs. Will and Frank Lessig, Hiram Lawrence of Rudolph, Dwight Huntington and Sam Tremell of Milwaukee have gone to Elend to spend ten days deer hunting.

Early M. Pease was at Waupaca where he attended a meeting of the Waupaca County Bankers' association. Mr. Pease, who is president of the state bankers' association, was the principal speaker of the evening.

Carl Carlson, who was arrested Saturday evening for being drunk and disorderly, was up before Judge Pomalville Monday morning to answer to the charge against him. He paid a fine and costs amounting to \$8.00.

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Otto Mickelson the mail carrier has been taking a few days vacation during the past week. Carroll Rector has been carrying the mail during his absence.

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In studying the cause of chicken cholera, he accidentally discovered a vaccine by means of which he could prevent the disease. He extended this to anthrax vaccination by patient experimentation.

What was accomplished by Pasteur in the eradication of disease amongst worms, cattle, and fowl, might be accomplished in the realm of human disease were the money value of human life better appreciated. Indeed, wonderful things are being accomplished; but not nearly so much as might be.

While Pasteur's main efforts were given to disease amongst animals, one piece of work had far-reaching consequences for man. It was his study of rabies or madness of dogs which led to the so-called Pasteur treatment which is an absolute preventive of death and disease amongst human beings who have been bitten by a mad dog.

In spite of the fact that Louis Pasteur's work was responsible for the saving of millions of dollars for the people of France, he died a comparatively poor man. This fact has been instanced by many "practical" people to justify the commercialization of great scientific medical discoveries. Certainly it is true that no man who has served his fellows and their business so well as Louis Pasteur did should ever want any of the reasonable luxuries and comforts which money could provide. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if any great financial genius has ever left to his family a greater heritage than was left by Pasteur. Titles, landed estates, hosts of servants and other possessions of wealth, would have been irksome to this great man. They would have interfered with his work.

FROM WORMS TO MAN.

In 1865 France was suffering a loss to its silk industry of \$20,000,000 per year as a result of a mysterious disease of silk worms. Finally, in desperation, the authorities engaged Louis Pasteur to learn the cause of the disease and to eradicate it. By simple but comprehensive study and work, he was able, in a single year, to create a net profit of over \$5,000,000 on the sale of cocoons of one estate, which, previous to his handling, had not met expenses.

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NEW ROME.

Mrs. Wm. Allis and Miss Ruth Fredrickson left on Monday for St. Paul, where Miss Fredrickson was to meet her father, whom she had not seen for ten years, having been making her home at the Allis place here.

Miss Fredrickson will go with her father to Roswell, S. D., where several of her brothers reside and where the family will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lundquist and family spent Sunday at the Irving home.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Grand Rapids, located at Grand Rapids, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1914, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts \$450,727.30
Overdrafts 5,250.13
Bonds 34,630.00
Stocks and other securities 4,040.00
Other real estate owned 4,400.00
Due from approved reserve banks 36,240.99
Checks on other banks and cash items 2,714.11
Cash on hand 19,121.21
Orders 23,046.43

Total \$580,170.17

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in \$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund 10,000.00
Undivided profits 5,833.57
Due to banks—deposits 5,700.00
Individual deposits subject to checks 254,935.62
Time certificates of deposit 204,535.54
Savings deposits 48,183.33
Reserved for taxes 932.11

Total \$580,170.17

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood—ss.

I, E. B. Redford, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. Redford, Cashier.

Correct Attest:

Isaac P. Witter.
Geo. W. Mead,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1914.

Eleanore Slattery,
Notary Public.

My commission expires July 1, 1917.

Once in a while a man gets to believe that half of the men he knows are grasshoppers and the other half flies. One stops to see where it has landed, and the other gang buzzes around and sees how often it can irritate you without getting busted.

"Twas Ever Thus."

Four people were riding along in an automobile one day, and in attempting to cross a railroad, their engine "died" while the machine was on the rails, a train coming along at about a mile a minute, hit the automobile and threw all the occupants out and mussed up the right of way with them. None of them were killed but all unconscious. As they lay there on the ground a Jew peddler came along and saw them. He looked around and ascertained that they were not dead and then went to the one who seemed the least hurt and shook him gently, "Wake up, mein friend," said the Hebrew. The man opened his eyes. "Vass you all hurt pretty much?" inquired the peddler. The man nodded affirmatively. "Didt de doctor was here yet?" asked the traveling merchant. The man nodded negatively. "Didt de chaim agent of de railroad company was here yet?" persisted the Jew. "Not yet." "Vell den," said the peddler in a low voice, "do you get any objection if I lay down here mit you fellers?"

Death of Mrs. Mary Webber.

Mrs. Mary Webber died on Wednesday of last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joe Paterick in the town of Sigel after an illness of some length. Deceased, who was born in Austria, was 82 years old. She came to this country when 31 years of age and lived for a number of years in Keweenaw county, this state. Later she moved to Wood county with her husband, the family settling on a farm in the town of Milladore, where they resided for a number of years. Her husband preceded her in death several years ago.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Stell Jagodzinski and Mrs. Joe Paterick, both of the town of Sigel.

The funeral was held from the Catholic church in Sigel on Friday, the remains being interred in the Catholic cemetery.

SARATOGA.

Rev. Becker of St. Paul preached a Swedish service at the home of C. W. Lundberg Wednesday evening and an English service at the Union church Thursday evening.

Miss Martha Schreer departed for Milwaukee last week, where she will be employed for the winter.

Miss Dorothy Athorp who teaches in the Bell District spent Saturday with friends here.

Miss Emma Misner of Grand Rapids spent Saturday and Sunday at the Peterson home.

Severt Hansen visited over Sunday with the home folks.

A large number of young people enjoyed a party at the Walter Burmeister home Saturday night.

Nellie and Esther Burmeister of Grand Rapids visited at the home of their brother Walter.

Miss Helen Peterson of Almond visited Sunday with her father J. P. Peterson.

LUKE McLUKE SAYS.

When the doorbell rings a woman always looks out of the window before she will answer the ring. She wants to see whether it is a collector or an agent with something. If it is an agent with something to sell she will open the door and buy something. If it is a collector trying to get an installment on something the last agent sold her she is not at home.

As long as a woman thinks that a man is jealous of her she doesn't care whether he loves her or not.

The old-fashioned tad who used to wear reversible paper collars now has a son who would throw away a solid fifteen cent throat doily before he would carry it home.

You do not have to go to a "movie" show to get the humbug effect. Just sit down and try to imagine YOUR wife, that Wif of your heart, the Wif that you like next to yourself, wearing the hoop skirts that are threatened for next summer.

The basques of 1883 are back in style and it is a cinch that the domino, the bustle and the Perry Boot will follow. We can stand for all of these, but for the love of Mike don't bring back the Whatnot.

ELKS HOLD SKAT TOURNAMENT

First Session by Local Lodge Proves to Be Very Successful.

The local lodge of Elks held the first of their series of Skat tournaments at their lodge room on Friday evening. The attendance numbered thirty-six. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Oscar Uehling, highest number of games, 16.

D. B. Phillio, highest number of points, 640.

Jacob Lutz, solo against largest number of matadores, hearts against 5, 60 points.

Dr. Rueke, 2d largest number of games, 14.

Sam Church, second highest number of points, 530.

H. B. Weiland, high hand, 140.

Dr. Looze, highest tourney, 140, and Schneider, 30.

It is the intention to make these tournaments monthly affairs hereafter, and there will be a larger attendance at coming events of the kind, as the committee in charge of affairs were unable to name all of the skat players of the city for the first event.

Carload of Pianos.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Fanny Barrett has returned from a visit with her sister in Chico.

Dr. Geo. Houston and Orestes Garfield are hunting deer in the vicinity of Elcho.

Miss Lila Potter visited with friends in Granton for several days the past week.

Mrs. B. E. Upton of Wild Rose has been visiting with relatives in the city the past week.

Robert Hannaman, one of the solid farmers out Kefner way, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

M. F. Mathews of the town of Saratoga was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Monday.

Ben Wheeler of New Ronau was in the city on Tuesday in attendance at the monthly stock fair. While in the city he favored the Tribune with a pleasant call.

Editor E. S. Bailey of the Marshfield News was in the city on Saturday looking after some business matters. While here he favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Messrs. W.H. and Frank Lessing, Hirsh Lawrence of Rudolph, Dwight Huntington and Son, Tremont of Milwaukee have gone to Eland to spend ten days' deer hunting.

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The Stevens Point Daily Journal of Monday last got out a special edition printed on book paper which contained a writer's up of the city and a large number of half tone pictures of the public buildings and private residences of the city. It was nicely gotten up and the pictures showed up in fine shape and was without a good boost for the city.

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Father is supposed to be the head of the household. But when mother has completed the Monday morning wash, give the line the once over and you will see about four furlongs of white skirts, corset covers, stockings, gauze vests, etc that father couldn't wear. And down at the end, in a shady corner, you will see two old raggedy socks, an undershirt and a torn handkerchief. That is father's wash.

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and shook him gently, "Wake up,

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man opened his eyes, "Vass you all

hurt pretty much?" inquired the ped

PHILIPP ELECTED; RACE IS CLOSE FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

REPUBLICANS CLAIM CANDIDATE
GOVERNOR HAS PLURALI-
TY OF 20,000.

NO CONGRESSIONAL CHANGE

All Members of Wisconsin Delegation
Re-elected—Indications Point
to Defeat of Ten Amend-
ments.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—With thirteen
counties missing and 481 out of 2,054
precincts in the state to be heard
from, the vote on governor and United
States senator stands as follows:

For Governor—Philip, republican,
11,732; Karel, democrat, 99,494;

Blaine, independent, 26,362.

For U. S. Senator—Husting, demo-
crat, 112,174; McGovern, republican,
105,141.

Based on these returns, support-
ers of Paul O. Husting, claim he will
be elected to the United States senate
by from 3,000 to 5,000 plurality.

The counties remaining to be heard
from include Douglas, Juneau, Kewaunee,
Marquette, Pierce, Polk, Price,
St. Croix, Sawyer, Taylor, Vernon,
Washburn and Waushara, and the re-
publicans claim that when final re-
turns from these usual republican
strongholds are received the tide will
be turned in favor of McGovern. In
any event the race is going to be a
close one and neither candidate will
have any votes to spare.

Blaine Help to Husting.

The independent candidacy of
Blaine for governor is held responsible
for Husting's lead, as in many localities
the latter's votes are equal to
those cast for both Karel and Blaine.
Dane county, with four country pre-
cincts missing, gives Phillip 3,500.

KAREL	PHILIPP	BLAINE	WAUGH	HUSTING
Adams	183	302	144	332
Ashland	452	611	39	584
Barron	825	1051	382	902
Bayfield	211	405	—	342
Brown	3705	2748	68	2435
Buffalo	475	850	300	370
Burnett	147	614	144	592
Calumet	138	582	50	777
Chippewa	2051	1935	461	1924
Cheyenne	1029	1588	1806	1231
Columbia	1138	1893	643	1733
Crawford	1083	926	274	796
Dane	4855	3500	4025	3569
Dodge	3886	2244	100	2044
Door	—	483	—	557
Douglas	267	640	257	—
Dunn	1240	1496	645	1733
Eau Claire	51	327	37	314
Florence	4028	3154	621	2655
Fond du Lac	84	311	35	264
Forest	1704	2385	908	2277
Grant	861	1311	578	1430
Green	—	199	—	300
Green Lake	—	500	—	500
Iowa	134	542	19	527
Iron	509	1013	168	1138
Jackson	1878	1578	220	1176
Jeanne	—	—	—	—
Keweenaw	—	—	—	—
Kenosha	2351	2460	236	2451
La Crosse	2153	2420	1217	2707
Lafayette	1117	1472	443	1540
Langlade	1116	1344	116	1105
Lincoln	945	1420	176	1248
Manitowoc	3572	2389	—	2367
Marathon	3212	3516	370	3150
Marinette	1183	2022	163	2076
Milwaukee	20325	1529	3979	18331
Moorse	901	1533	410	1319
Oconto	1150	1302	100	1513
Oneida	567	882	158	170
Outagamie	3118	3124	619	3051
Pepin	1584	140	169	610
Pierce	430	402	17	402
Polk	—	—	—	—
Portage	1923	1734	417	1733
Racine	2750	2910	556	2830
Richland	514	906	753	922
Rock	2181	3762	1224	3828
St. Croix	1056	2018	553	1755
Sawyer	438	187	228	853
Shawano	2419	3017	669	2362
Sheboygan	731	2181	484	2226
Taylor	—	—	—	—
Trempealeau	789	901	431	997
Vernon	—	—	—	—
Waukesha	244	216	13	218
Waukesha	1283	2011	558	1892
Washington	2542	2008	41	1727
Waupaca	2419	3017	669	2362
Waupaca	731	2181	484	2226
Waupaca	3410	3894	1333	4456
Wood	1863	1866	1866	1781
Total	93491	117312	25362	195141
				112174

TABLE OF STATE VOTE ON GOVERNOR AND SENATOR

KAREL	PHILIPP	BLAINE	WAUGH	HUSTING
democrat, 21,489; Seidel, socialist, 18,316; McGovern, republican, 15,874.	republican, 1,000; Karel, democrat, 1,000.	republican, 1,000; Blaine, independent, 1,000.	republican, 1,000; Blaine, independent, 1,000.	republican, 1,000; Blaine, independent, 1,000.
Two republican congressmen from the Milwaukee districts—William J. Cary in the Fourth and William H. Stafford in the Fifth—defeated the Social Democratic candidates Victor Berger and W. R. Gaylord.	Two republican congressmen from the Milwaukee districts—William J. Cary in the Fourth and William H. Stafford in the Fifth—defeated the Social Democratic candidates Victor Berger and W. R. Gaylord.	Two republican congressmen from the Milwaukee districts—William J. Cary in the Fourth and William H. Stafford in the Fifth—defeated the Social Democratic candidates Victor Berger and W. R. Gaylord.	Two republican congressmen from the Milwaukee districts—William J. Cary in the Fourth and William H. Stafford in the Fifth—defeated the Social Democratic candidates Victor Berger and W. R. Gaylord.	Two republican congressmen from the Milwaukee districts—William J. Cary in the Fourth and William H. Stafford in the Fifth—defeated the Social Democratic candidates Victor Berger and W. R. Gaylord.
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Amendments Meet Defeat.				
Returns, including those from Milwaukee county, indicate that all the proposed ten amendments to the state constitution have been defeated. In all, in all cases they were defeated by a large majority of those voting on them, although No. 198, providing for home rule of cities, appears to have received more support than any of the rest. Returns received so far show that the vote was heavier than in most elections where amendments providing for initiative and referendum, home rule and the recall.	Returns, including those from Milwaukee county, indicate that all the proposed ten amendments to the state constitution have been defeated. In all, in all cases they were defeated by a large majority of those voting on them, although No. 198, providing for home rule of cities, appears to have received more support than any of the rest. Returns received so far show that the vote was heavier than in most elections where amendments providing for initiative and referendum, home rule and the recall.	Returns, including those from Milwaukee county, indicate that all the proposed ten amendments to the state constitution have been defeated. In all, in all cases they were defeated by a large majority of those voting on them, although No. 198, providing for home rule of cities, appears to have received more support than any of the rest. Returns received so far show that the vote was heavier than in most elections where amendments providing for initiative and referendum, home rule and the recall.	Returns, including those from Milwaukee county, indicate that all the proposed ten amendments to the state constitution have been defeated. In all, in all cases they were defeated by a large majority of those voting on them, although No. 198, providing for home rule of cities, appears to have received more support than any of the rest. Returns received so far show that the vote was heavier than in most elections where amendments providing for initiative and referendum, home rule and the recall.	Returns, including those from Milwaukee county, indicate that all the proposed ten amendments to the state constitution have been defeated. In all, in all cases they were defeated by a large majority of those voting on them, although No. 198, providing for home rule of cities, appears to have received more support than any of the rest. Returns received so far show that the vote was heavier than in most elections where amendments providing for initiative and referendum, home rule and the recall.
Extend Telephone Lines.				
Washburn.—Extensive additions to the rural telephone facilities in this county are being made by the Bayfield County Telephone company. Returns from the senatorial districts in the state show the republicans carried ten of the seventeen districts in which elections were held this year. The democrats carried six districts. The social democrats carried one district.	Washburn.—Extensive additions to the rural telephone facilities in this county are being made by the Bayfield County Telephone company. Returns from the senatorial districts in the state show the republicans carried ten of the seventeen districts in which elections were held this year. The democrats carried six districts. The social democrats carried one district.	Washburn.—Extensive additions to the rural telephone facilities in this county are being made by the Bayfield County Telephone company. Returns from the senatorial districts in the state show the republicans carried ten of the seventeen districts in which elections were held this year. The democrats carried six districts. The social democrats carried one district.	Washburn.—Extensive additions to the rural telephone facilities in this county are being made by the Bayfield County Telephone company. Returns from the senatorial districts in the state show the republicans carried ten of the seventeen districts in which elections were held this year. The democrats carried six districts. The social democrats carried one district.	Washburn.—Extensive additions to the rural telephone facilities in this county are being made by the Bayfield County Telephone company. Returns from the senatorial districts in the state show the republicans carried ten of the seventeen districts in which elections were held this year. The democrats carried six districts. The social democrats carried one district.
Beloit Babe Drinks Lye.				
Beloit.—Adolph Krzewies, 3 years old, is in a critical condition from having drunk a cupful of lye his moth- er had prepared to use in washing.	Beloit.—Adolph Krzewies, 3 years old, is in a critical condition from having drunk a cupful of lye his moth- er had prepared to use in washing.	Beloit.—Adolph Krzewies, 3 years old, is in a critical condition from having drunk a cupful of lye his moth- er had prepared to use in washing.	Beloit.—Adolph Krzewies, 3 years old, is in a critical condition from having drunk a cupful of lye his moth- er had prepared to use in washing.	Beloit.—Adolph Krzewies, 3 years old, is in a critical condition from having drunk a cupful of lye his moth- er had prepared to use in washing.
Kick Destroys Sight.				
Rudolph was brought to Riverview hospital in this city, suffering from a wound inflicted by a colt which he was attempting to saddle.	Rudolph was brought to Riverview hospital in this city, suffering from a wound inflicted by a colt which he was attempting to saddle.	Rudolph was brought to Riverview hospital in this city, suffering from a wound inflicted by a colt which he was attempting to saddle.	Rudolph was brought to Riverview hospital in this city, suffering from a wound inflicted by a colt which he was attempting to saddle.	Rudolph was brought to Riverview hospital in this city, suffering from a wound inflicted by a colt which he was attempting to saddle.
Renew All Saloon Licenses.				
Chicago.—Hope of the anti-saloon element that some of the 7,152 saloon licenses in this city would be permitted to lapse owing to unprofitable business was shattered when every license was renewed.	Chicago.—Hope of the anti-saloon element that some of the 7,152 saloon licenses in this city would be permitted to lapse owing to unprofitable business was shattered when every license was renewed.	Chicago.—Hope of the anti-saloon element that some of the 7,152 saloon licenses in this city would be permitted to lapse owing to unprofitable business was shattered when every license was renewed.	Chicago.—Hope of the anti-saloon element that some of the 7,152 saloon licenses in this city would be permitted to lapse owing to unprofitable business was shattered when every license was renewed.	Chicago.—Hope of the anti-saloon element that some of the 7,152 saloon licenses in this city would be permitted to lapse owing to unprofitable business was shattered when every license was renewed.

PHILIPP ELECTED; RACE IS CLOSE FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

REPUBLICANS CLAIM CANDIDATE
GOVERNOR HAS PLURALI-
TY OF 20,000.

NO CONGRESSIONAL CHANGE

All Members of Wisconsin Delegation
Re-elected—Indications Point
to Defeat of Ten Amend-
ments.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—With thirteen
counties missing and 481 out of 2,054
precincts in the state to be heard
from, the vote on governor and United
States senator stands as follows:

For Governor—Philip, republican,
117,312; Karel, democrat, 99,494;
Blaine, independent, 25,362.

For U. S. Senator—Husting, demo-
crat, 112,174; McGovern, republican,
70,541.

Based on these returns, support-
ers of Paul O. Husting, claim he will
be elected to the United States senate
by from 3,000 to 5,000 plurality.

The counties remaining to be heard
from include Douglas, Juneau, Kewau-
hau, Marquette, Pierce, Polk, Price,
St. Croix, Sawyer, Taylor, Vernon,
Washburn, Waushara, and the re-
publicans claim that when final re-
turns from these usual republican
strongholds are received the tide will
be turned in favor of McGovern. In
any event the race is going to be a
close one and neither candidate will
have any votes to spare.

Blaine Help to Husting.

The independent candidacy of
Blaine for governor is held responsible
for Husting's lead, as in many localities
the latter's votes are equal to
those cast for both Karel and Blaine.

Dane county, with four county pre-
dicts missing, gives Philip 3,500.

TABLE OF STATE VOTE ON GOVERNOR AND SENATOR

KAREL	BLAINE	MCGOVERN	HUSTING
Adams	182	302	144
Ashland	462	611	39
Baraboo	825	1051	902
Bayfield	211	405	342
Brown	3706	2748	2435
Buffalo	475	850	300
Burnett	167	614	144
Calumet	1458	882	50
Chippewa	2051	1935	451
Columbia	1039	1588	129
Crawford	1038	132	643
Dane	1083	226	796
Dodge	4855	3500	3569
Door	3686	2244	2044
Douglas	267	483	557
Dunn	267	640	257
Eau Claire	1240	1496	645
Florence	51	327	37
Fond du Lac	478	314	621
Green	34	211	35
Grant	1704	2385	908
Green	861	1511	578
Green Lake	199	199	300
Iron	134	542	10
Jackson	509	1913	168
Jefferson	1878	1578	220
Keweenaw	...	...	...
Kenosha	2951	2480	228
La Crosse	2153	2420	1217
Lafayette	1117	1472	442
Langlade	1116	1244	116
Lincoln	946	1420	176
Madison	3572	2381	2367
Marathon	3272	3516	370
Milwaukee	1183	2022	2076
Milwaukee	2025	2229	1831
Monroe	501	1553	410
Oconto	1150	1302	100
Oneida	567	882	150
Outagamie	5118	3124	619
Ozaukee	1584	740	169
Pepin	430	402	77
Pierce	...	...	...
Potage	1922	1734	417
Racine	2750	2910	556
Richland	519	905	753
Rock	2182	3762	1224
Rusk	296	697	191
St. Croix	1056	2013	563
Sauk	...	...	...
Sawyer	143	187	223
Shawano	3441	4044	439
Stevens	...	...	...
Taylor	789	901	437
Trempealeau	...	...	...
Vernon	244	216	13
Vilas	1282	2011	368
Watworth	2592	2008	41
Washington	2519	3017	609
Waukesha	721	2181	434
Waukesha	3410	3894	1333
Winnebago	1862	1866	1781
Wood	...	...	...
Total	99494	117312	25362
			105141
			112174

democrat, 21,499; Seidel, socialist,
13,316; McGovern, republican, 15,874.

Two republican congressmen from
the Milwaukee districts—William J.
Cary in the Fourth and William H.
Stafford in the Fifth—defeated the
Social Democratic candidate, Victor
Berger and W. G. Gaylord.

Five nonpartisan candidates for
county offices were elected—clerk of
courts, county treasurer, register of
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while a democrat was re-elected county
clerk. Two socialists were elected
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home rule of cities, appears to have
received more support than any of the
rest. Returns received so far show
that the vote was heavier than in most
elections where amendments providing
for initiative and referendum, home
rule and the recall.

No Change in Congressmen.

The congressional representation
from Wisconsin remains unchanged.
The hopes of the republicans that they
would be able to redeem the Sixth
and Ninth districts, which are normal
ly republican but are now represented
by democrats, were not realized. Both
Congressman Reilly and Konop pulled
through by small pluralities. In the
case of Mr. Reilly it was a tight
squeeze, his plurality being only a few
hundred. Following are the congress-
men elected:

First district—H. A. Cooper, Rep.,
Racine.

Second district—M. E. Burke, Dem.,
Beaver Dam.

Third district—J. M. Nelson, Rep.,
Madison.

Fourth district—W. J. Cary, Rep.,
Milwaukee.

Fifth district—W. H. Stafford, Rep.,
Milwaukee.

Sixth district—M. K. Reilly, dem-
ocrat.

Seventh district—J. J. Esch, Rep.,
La Crosse.

Eighth district—E. E. Browne, Rep.,
Waupaca.

Ninth district—T. F. Konop, Dem.,
Waukesha.

Tenth district—J. A. Frear, Rep.,
Hudson.

Eleventh district—I. L. Lenroot, Rep.,
Rep. Superior.

State Officers Are Re-Elected.

There seems to be little doubt,
judging from returns, that the entire
republican state ticket below governor
has been elected. Secretary of State,
John A. Donald, Attorney General W. O.
Owen, State Treasurer Henry John-

Teachers Elect Officers.

La Crosse—H. L. Gardner, super-
intendent of schools of Vernon county,
was elected president of the Western
Wisconsin Teachers' association
at the closing session of the convention
at the State Normal school here.
F. C. Bray, Sparta, was elected vice
president, George E. Sanford, West
Salem, is the new secretary-treasurer,
and the board of directors consists of
A. H. Sanford, La Crosse; Robert Schi-
rie, Arcadia, and Miss Lena Holde-
man, La Crosse.

Protests Use of Cathedral.

Rome, Nov. 2.—Baron von Mu-
hberg, the German ambassador, has pre-
sented to the pope, Germany's formal
protest against the French placing a
battery of field pieces behind Rhine's
cathedral.

License 2,000 Hunters.

Washburn—More than 2,000 hunt-
ing permits have been issued in the
county this fall. It is expected an-
other 1,000 will be issued before the
close of the season.

New Head at Navy Yard.

Montreal—Capt. E. W. Eberle
has been detached from the cruiser
Washington, now in Dominican waters,
and ordered to duty as com-
mandant of the Washington navy
yard.

Defeat Boer Forces.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to Reu-
ters' Telegram company from Cape
Town says: "Col. Alberts has defeated
the rebels in the Lichtenberg district
of the Transvaal."

Perseverance Dies.

Depoe—Patrick Golden, an old res-
ident of this city, is dead. He was a
member of the Brown county board
from the Second ward of this city.

Oshkosh Wants New Depot.

Oshkosh—Oshkosh people have
started a movement to have the St.
Paul road build a new depot. The old
one has done service for about twenty
years and is of the combination freight
and passenger type.

Large Yield of Potatoes.

Wausau—A new record for the
potato crop was set by the Wausau
farmers this year.

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farmers this year.

GAINS FOR G. O. P.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN HOUSE CUT DOWN TO ALMOST NOTHING.

UNDERWOOD TO THE SENATE

Republicans Have Lost a Few Seats
in Upper House—Hot Race in
Indiana—"Uncle Joe" Cannon Is
Elected.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Latest returns
indicate that the Democratic majority in
the house of representatives may
be reduced from 145 to 9. With many
contested districts still to be heard
from with final figures, the incomplete
returns divide the membership as fol-
lows: Democrats, 222; Republicans,
203; Progressives, 10.

The Democratic majority in the
Senate apparently has been increased
from 10 to 14.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Lawrence Y. Sher-
man seems to have carried Illinois for
United States senator, defeating Roger
C. Sullivan by probably 27,000 votes.

To do this Senator Sherman had to
receive over 100,000 of a plurality out-
side of Cook county, as Sullivan carries
this county by probably 75,000.

In Connecticut the Republicans
elected a governor, United States
senator and five Republican congress-
men to take the place of five sitting
Democrats.

Robins in Illinois ran third to Sher-
man. In Cook he made almost as good a
showing as the Republican, but in his
own home precinct, the Eighteenth
of the Seventeenth ward, he got only
30 votes while Sullivan received 100
and Sherman 94.

In New York Charles S. Whitman,
republican, was elected to succeed
Governor Glynn, Democrat, by a pru-
dently estimated at 125,000. All other
republican candidates for state offices
were elected. The legislature is Re-
publican by a good working majority.

The early returns in Massachusetts
indicated that David Walsh, Democratic
governor, had been defeated for re-
election, but later, with most of the
state in, it finally was conceded that
the Democrat had won by nearly 10,
000 plurality. Several congressional
districts in Massachusetts that were
Democratic for the past two years,
however, were won back by the Re-
publicans.

In Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge was
overwhelmingly defeated for the sen-
ate. Senator Shively, Democratic in-
cumbent, claims to have won by 20,
000.

In Maryland the Democratic candi-
date for United States senator, J. W.
Smith, has been elected over E. C.
Carrington, Republican, and W. M.
Reichard, Progressive. Iowa sends
Albert B. Cummings back to the United
States senate by an immense plurality.

In Pennsylvania Boies Penrose, Re-
publican, was so far ahead of Gifford
Pinchot, personal friend of former
President Roosevelt, that it was ad-
mitted Penrose would get ten
times as many votes as the Progressives.

Oscar W. Underwood, Democrat, is
elected in Alabama to the United
States senate by an immense plurality.

In New Hampshire elected
Representative John D. Lamprey, Re-
publican, over J. E. Nichols, Dem.,
and in New Jersey, Rep. John C. Mc-
Cormick, Rep., over J. J. Conroy, Dem.

In New Mexico, Rep. John C. Mc-
Cormick, Rep., over J. J. Conroy, Dem.

In North Dakota, Rep. John C. Mc-
Cormick, Rep., over J. J. Conroy, Dem.

In Ohio, Rep. John C. Mc-
Cormick, Rep.,

AMID SHRAPNEL FIRE WRITER SEES FIERCE CONFLICT ON THE YSER RIVER

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER.

(Correspondent Chicago Daily News.)
West Flanders, Belgium.—For more than a week I have been at the headquarters of the Belgian army behind the line of the River Yser from Nieuport to Dixmude. I have seen how the remnants of the army from Antwerp retreating on the way to Ostend were sent to northern France to rest and reorganize and how the rest of the Belgian forces, being asked to hold the lines 42 hours, have actually held it for six days, thus preventing a siege of Dunkirk and saving the French coast from invasion.

Stick to Antwerp to Last.

Contrary to what was at first reported, the Belgian army left Antwerp only after all the forts except four had been destroyed, and these four the defenders blew up as they hastily evacuated the town, the heroic Belgian, General de Guise remaining to the last. What part of the retreating Belgians entered Holland and are held by Dutch authorities is not known here.

It is certain that the others never would have escaped the Germans but for the heroic stand made by a mixed force of English, Belgians and French marines in the village of Nelle, southwest of Ghent, wherein two Belgian regiments—the Sixth volunteers and the Ninth of the line—particularly distinguished themselves.

Walks From Dunkirk to France.

I reached Furnes October 16, having walked from Dunkirk, I crossed a bridge, reached a village street and after two turnings emerged on the quai old market place of Furnes, the home and present seat of the general headquarters of the Belgian army. I went at once to the headquarters in the town hall, made known my identity and secured a pass.

Standing before the headquarters was an automobile containing three British soldiers. I approached and asked the nearest one where the Germans were. He looked at me with astonishment and before replying or letting me explain who I was and why I had come, he exclaimed: "Good Lord! Have they let you come this far? Well, since you are here, it can do no harm to tell you where they are." He drew a map from his pocket. "Here they are," he said, laying a finger on the village of Middlekerke. "Our line extends from Nieuport to Dixmude. The Belgians are entrenched all along the line."

Starts Out for Nieuport.

I thanked the soldiers and set out to walk to Nieuport. On the outskirts of Furnes I passed a regiment of Belgians starting for Dixmude. I turned to the left in the direction of Nieuport, but at the village of Wulpen I was turned back by an overpolite Belgian sergeant.

That night I heard a terrible cannoneading, and Saturday morning, October 17, I learned that the battle of the Yser had begun. This battle, which has not yet come to an end, it self is only a part of the greater battle of which it is likely to be the center. Small though it is in the number of troops engaged, the battle of the Yser presents three distinct phases, according to the nature of the ground.

About eight miles east of Furnes lies the town of Dixmude, where the attack began. The Belgians here had been re-enforced by 5,000 French marine infantry, these marines forming the first line of defense, 400 yards beyond the town and on the right bank of the Yser. The Germans attacked with great violence about nine o'clock Friday evening. Marines who figured in the battle estimate their opponents' strength at 20,000. The attack continued until daybreak on Saturday, when the marines, ably assisted by French and Belgian batteries placed behind the town, drove back the onslaught with considerable loss.

Reaches the Belgian Trenches.

When I reached the Belgian batteries and trenches about eleven a.m. Saturday the forces were keeping up a steady fire. Some of the Belgians lying in the trenches which had been audited, but it seemed without importance. Now I had my first experience of being under fire. As I was about to enter the church, intending to mount into the belfry, I heard an unerring whir, of a somewhat lower pitch than that produced by projectiles from the Belgian guns. It grew louder, louder and louder. I felt as if a devil's flying machine was looking about hunting for me, and for a brief second I wished that I had never come. Then, with a loud report, the German shrapnel burst harmlessly beyond the church and 100 feet up in the air. Since that day I have heard and seen perhaps 20 shells burst nearly over me, but never without the same awful sensation, which, I believe, is not

Escapes Shrapnel of Germans.

I turned aside and approached a church in the midst of a small village. All the morning the booming of the far away German cannon had been audible, but it seemed without importance. Now I had my first experience of being under fire. As I was about to enter the church, intending to mount into the belfry, I heard an unerring whir, of a somewhat lower pitch than that produced by projectiles from the Belgian guns. It grew louder, louder and louder. I felt as if a devil's flying machine was looking about hunting for me, and for a brief second I wished that I had never come. Then, with a loud report, the German shrapnel burst harmlessly beyond the church and 100 feet up in the air. Since that day I have heard and seen perhaps 20 shells burst nearly over me, but never without the same awful sensation, which, I believe, is not

OPERA SINGER MAKES
SHOES WHILE PRISONER

New York.—After having cracked stone and made shoes for eight weeks as a German prisoner in French detention camp near Paris, Albert R. Reiss, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera company, arrived here from Havre, a passenger on the liner Chicago.

Mr. Reiss, although a German, had lived in Paris 30 years. When the French government moved to Bor-

deaux, he said, he was arrested and sent to a camp six miles from Paris, where he lived in a slaughter house for eight weeks on a diet of codfish and mussels. He was made to crack stone for concrete, to be asserted, until his hands became sore; then he was set to making shoes. He was released through the efforts of the American state department. Mr. Reiss said he had no ill feeling against the French, but regarded his detention as a precaution, necessitated by conditions with the Germans.

Would Be Eleven Powers at War.

London, Nov. 2.—If Turkey throws its lot with the Triple Alliance, and if Portugal is counted there now are 11 powers—Great Britain, France, Rus-

sia, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, Portugal, Japan, and Turkey—at war, with prospects of four more—Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, and Roumania—being drawn in.

Conspicuous among the novel weapons that have been used in the present war is the petrol bomb. This has the effect of not only killing all persons within immediate range of its explosion, but of setting fire to everything combustible which it touches. It is thrown with a fuse and explodes with

a blinding flash of flaming gasoline.

Petrol Bomb Probably More Destructive Than Anything That Has as Yet Been Devised.

Conspicuous among the novel weapons that have been used in the present war is the petrol bomb. This has the effect of not only killing all persons within immediate range of its explosion, but of setting fire to everything combustible which it touches. It is thrown with a fuse and explodes with

a blinding flash of flaming gasoline. It is much lighter than bombs of the same size containing dynamite, and is, therefore, very suitable for use by aeroplanes. Sir John French, the British commander, mentioned in an official report that one of his aviators dropped a petrol bomb on a German ammunition train. It has been stated that many Belgian and French towns have been set afire and destroyed by petrol bombs. Even London has been in fear of destruction from this cause.

The use of poisonous gases is un-

doubtedly planned by military engineers. We have positive evidence that a gun designed to discharge such gases among the enemy has been patented by the Krupp firm of Essen and we may hear at any moment that it is in action.

The poison gun has been patented in the United States by Karl Wieser, a German subject residing at Bredeney, Germany.

Some of us are so full of selfishness that it slops over.

white hair confined by coils of deepest brown camel's hair; the cavaliers, in their great cloaks of gray blue, with a thin line and facing of yellow or strawberry pink drawn up at the sides, revealing big rose-colored riding boots.

"They and their chargers are one as they lean back in their high Arab saddles of dark crimson or golden brown leather."

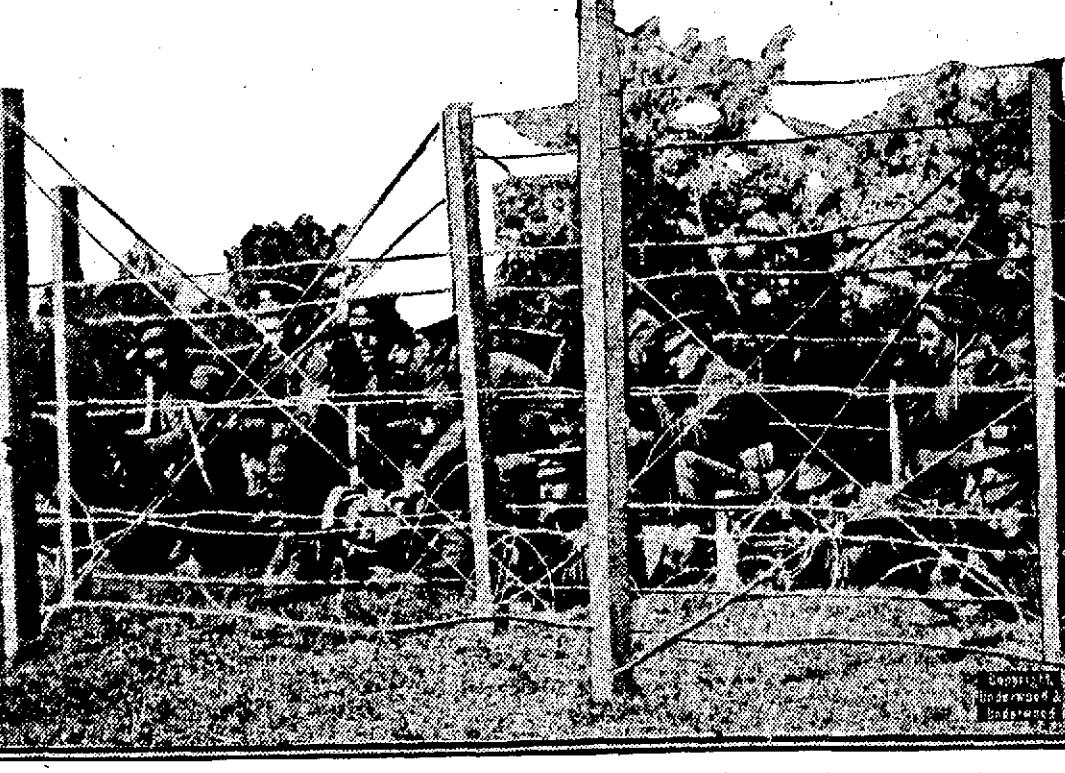
From my window, times out of number, I have watched them ride by, singly, in pairs, sometimes a gay company.

"A Spahi in burnous of brick red,

is a man with a shallow mind who is most apt to get beyond his depth.

China is increasing cigarette imports.

AWAITING A CHARGE OF GERMAN CAVALRY



British infantry behind barbed wire calmly awaiting a charge by a detachment of the kaiser's cavalry.

GERMANS SINK
BRITISH WARSHIP

Five of Kaiser's Cruisers Attack
English Fleet Off Chile
and Escape.

RUSS CROSS TURKISH LINE

Czar's Troops Engage Sultan's Men
at Erzerum—England Fails to
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VALPARAISO, CHIL.

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These incidents officially reported indicate that war actually has begun, although there is yet no indication to this government by Turkey of a state of war.

Tells English Officer's Bravery.

We were joined in our skylight by a Belgian captain who asked us for the loan of our glasses and when he had seen all that he desired he told us the story of the English lieutenant who had landed that morning, the particulars of which he had just learned. This officer came ashore from the monitor Seven with 20 men and three machine guns to prevent the Belgian retreat.

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South of the Star-Sambor line we also captured 400 prisoners, and that the Germans have gained a success west of Verdun caused much rejoicing. Military critics regard those two successful issues as important.

DICES OPENED BY BELGIANS.

London, Nov. 4.—For several days rumors have drifted into Basel that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany had been wounded in the fighting in France. It was admitted at the war office that the British troops had been compelled to retreat, according to an official announcement issued here.

The Belgians opened the dikes in the valley and the Germans were compelled to withdraw from the flood of water that poured forth against them. As the Germans retreated they were shelled by the Belgians.

FLOODS CHECK GERMANS.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—Main headquarters reports that our advance south of Nieuport have been rendered impossible owing to floods, says a German report. "The water in parts is deeper than a man's height. Our troops retreated from the submerged district without suffering any loss either in men, horses, cannon or wagons.

Select serviettes that fit an easily as possible over the pad in question, so that the idea is an excellent one for renovating old cozies

SAY CROWN PRINCE IS SHOT.

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AMID SHRAPNEL FIRE WRITER SEES FIERCE CONFlict ON THE YSER RIVER

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER.
(Correspondent Chicago Daily News)
West Flanders, Belgium.—For more than a week I have been at the headquarters of the Belgian army behind the line of the River Yser from Nieuport to Dixmude. I have seen how the remnants of the army from Antwerp retreating on the way to Ostend were sent to northern France to rest and reorganize and how the rest of the Belgian forces, being asked to hold the lines 42 hours, have actually held it for six days, thus preventing a siege of Dunkirk and saving the French coast from invasion.

Stick to Antwerp to Last.

Contrary to what was at first reported, the Belgian army left Antwerp only after all the forts except four had been destroyed, and these four the defenders blew up as they hastily evacuated the town, this heroic Belgian, General de Guald remanding to the last. What part of the retreating Belgians entered Holland and are held by Dutch authorities is not known here.

It is certain that the others never would have escaped the Germans but for the heroic stand made by a mixed force of English, Belgians and French marines in the village of Nieuport, southwest of Ghent, wherein two Belgian regiments—the Sixth volunteers and the Ninth of the Line—particularly distinguished themselves.

Walks From Dunkirk to France.

I reached Furnes October 16, having walked from Dunkirk. I crossed a bridge, then reached a village street and after two turnings emerged on the quiet old market place of Furnes, the home and present seat of the general headquarters of the Belgian army. I went at once to the headquarters in the town hall, made known my identity and secured a pass.

Standing before the headquarters was an automobile containing three British soldiers. I approached and asked the nearest one where the Germans were. He looked at me with astonishment and before replying or letting me explain who I was and why I had come, he exclaimed: "Good Lord! Haven't they let you come this far? Well, since you are here, it can do no harm to tell you where they are." He drew a map from his pocket. "Here they are," he said, laying a finger on the village of Middelkerke. "Our line extends from Nieuport to Dixmude. The Belgians are entrenched themselves all along the line."

Starts Out for Nieuport.

I thanked the soldiers and set out to walk to Nieuport. On the outskirts of Furnes I passed a regiment of Belgians starting for Dixmude. I turned to the left in the direction of Nieuport, but at the village of Wulpen I was turned back by an overpolite Belgian.

Thirteen Warships in Sight.

To the left, beyond Lombaertzyde, was the village of Westende, which the Germans had taken that morning. Still farther away the church spire of Middelkerke was faintly visible. Lombaertzyde seemed quiet, but German shells bursting over it presently located the Belgian trenches before us and a few soldiers came running over the dunes.

But it was on the left that the spectacle was most impressive. There, lining out from the coast at varying distances, were 13 vessels of war. There were two cruisers, one of which fired occasionally from about three miles; the other lay silent somewhere farther from the coast and south of eight destroyers, four French and four English and three monitors.

Great Flashing Bare Batteries.

For a long time we watched the German shells bursting over Lombaertzyde. The Belgian shrapnel and the shells of the monitors were directed against Westende. I saw the Belgian batteries lying on our side of the Yser, but, though their thunder made our building tremble, we were able to locate the batteries only by the terrific flashes amid the trees through an occasional rift in the smoke. So well were they concealed that the Germans must have been unable to locate them, since the only shells which fell in our direction seemed to be aimed at the lighthouse, which the Germans probably imagined to be a wireless station. Each time a message was sent more shells came whirling toward the lighthouse. Many fell into the river.

English Officer's Bravery.

We were joined in our skylight by a Belgian captain who asked us for the loan of our glasses and when he had seen all that he desired he told us the story of the English Lieutenant who had landed that morning, the particulars of which he had just learned. This officer came ashore from the monitor Severn with 20 men and three machine guns to prevent the Belgian retreat.

Escapes Shrapnel of Germans.

I turned aside and approached a church in the midst of a small village. All the morning the booming of the far away German cannon had been audible, but it seemed without importance. Now I had my first experience of being under fire. As I was about to enter the church, intending to mount into the belfry, I heard an unheaving whir of a somewhat low-pitched shot that produced by projectiles from the Belgian guns. It grew louder, louder and louder. I felt as if a devil's juggling machine was looking about hunting for me, and for a brief second I wished that I had never come. Then, with a loud report, the German shrapnel burst harmlessly beyond the church and 100 feet up in the air. Since that day I have heard and seen perhaps 20 shells burst nearly over me, but never without the same awful sensation, which, I believe, is not

fear of death, but the result of the unearthly sound.

Entering the church, I found it full of straw, the place evidently having been used as a dormitory for soldiers, but nothing had been touched, though chairs were scattered everywhere. After mounting a rickety ladder a long time in the dark I reached the very tip of the steeple above the bell.

See Battle From Steeple.

Looking through my spyglasses over the flat country in the direction of the town, I was able to distinguish the very spires and buildings beyond which the Belgian shells were bursting. Flames were leaping high, but owing to a row of trees screening the German batteries I was unable to see what was burning. At that time the town itself was intact.

To the left stretched the poplar bordered Yser. I could see men sheltered in trenches along the roadside, trenches so cut as to provide a skeleton covering upon which was heaped straw making a watertight roof. In front, about six hundred yards distant, a regiment was drawn up, but I was unable to learn the reason why.

In company with an English correspondent, at that time the only other correspondent with the Belgians, I saw the battle of Nieuport at close range. Long before we reached the village of Nieuport Balnes we saw part of the naval squadron lying just off the coast occasionally firing at some unseen mark and heard field artillery booming ahead.

Heav Batteries in the Dunes.

We heard the Belgian batteries firing in the dunes on our right toward Nieuport and only when we reached the south pier at the mouth of the Yser could we obtain any idea of the general situation, the lines at this point being held by the Sixth and Seventh Belgian infantry. The day was cloudy and the wind was driving the mist of rain inland. Accordingly, we sought a high, deserted building that stood nearest the river. When we finally stuck our heads through the skylight, by the aid of our glasses we saw an unforgettable sight.

At our feet lay the railroad station at the mouth of the River Yser, which stretched away right to the town of Nieuport, then bent southward and was hidden from view by the building in which we were. Behind the river, hidden in a grove of scrubby trees growing on the dunes, were three Belgian batteries of four guns each, which were firing incessantly straight across before us. The shells were striking beyond the village of Lombaertzyde.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 4.—The German warship *Oniseesau*, Schornhorst, Nurnberg, Leibig and Dresden attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser *Monnouth* was sunk. The cruiser *Good Hope* was badly damaged, and as she was on fire is supposed to have been lost. The British cruiser *Glasgow* took refuge in the harbor of Coronel and is now bottled up. The German battleship *Scharnhorst*, Nurnberg and *Coenensau* anchored at midday in Valparaiso harbor uninjured.

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said he was arrested and sent to a camp six miles from Paris, where he lived in a slaughter house for eight weeks on a diet of codfish and mussels. He was made to crack stones for concrete, which he was set to making shoes. He was released through the efforts of the American state department. Mr. Reiss said he had no ill feeling against the French, but regarded his detention as a precaution, necessitated by conditions.

Most Deadly of Weapons

Petrol Bomb Probably More Destructive Than Anything That Has as Yet Been Devised.

Conspicuous among the novel weapons that have been used in the present war is the petrol bomb. This has the effect of not only killing all persons within immediate range of its explosion, but of setting fire to everything combustible which it touches. It is thrown with a fuse and explodes with

a blinding flash of flaming gasoline. It is much lighter than bombs of the same size containing dynamite, and is, therefore, very suitable for use by aeroplanes. Sir John French, the British commander, mentioned in an official report that one of his aviators dropped a petrol bomb on a German ammunition train. It has been stated that many Belgian and French towns have been set afire and destroyed by petrol bombs. Even London has been in fear of destruction from this cause.

The use of poisonous gases is undoubtedly planned by military engineers. We have positive evidence that a gun designed to discharge such gases among the enemy has been patented by the Krupp firm of Essen and we may hear at any moment that it is in action.

The poison gun has been patented in the United States by Karl Wieser, a German subject residing at Bredeney, Germany.

Some of us are so full of selfishness that it slops over.

white hair confined by coils of deep brown camel's hair; the cavaliers, in their great cloaks of gray blue, with a thin lining and facing of yellow or strawberry pink drawn up at the sides, revealing big rose-colored riding boots.

"They and their chargers are one as they lean back in their high Arab saddles of dark crimson or golden brown leather."

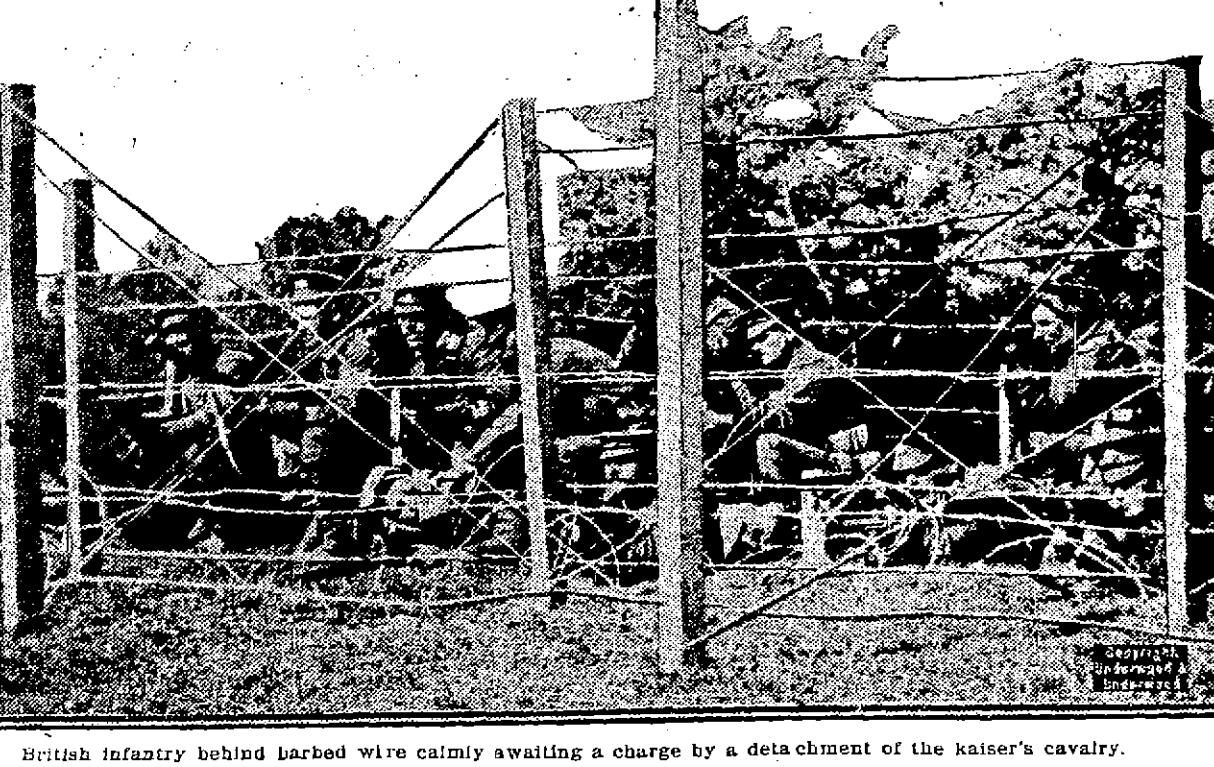
It's a man with a shallow mind who is most apt to get beyond his depth.

A Spahl in burnous of brick red, is

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China is increasing cigarette imports.

AWAITING A CHARGE OF GERMAN CAVALRY



British infantry behind barbed wire calmly awaiting a charge by a detachment of the kaiser's cavalry.

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CLAIM ADVANCE IS HALTED

London Reports That German Attack
is Faltering—Berlin Claims to Be
Satisfied With Situation.

London, Nov. 3.—The German drive upon Calais has been halted. During the day came the long awaited falter in the German attack. The war of ice at Bordeaux officially declared that along the whole front from the Oise to the sea the pronounced attacks directed by the Germans had diminished in violence.

Both to the south of Dixmude and to the south of Gheluwe, between Ypres and Menin, the allied French, British and Belgian troops occupied positions considerably in advance of those previously held. At every other point at which the troops came in contact with the Germans during the day the allies were able to maintain their positions, it is reported.

Paris Puts German Losses at 50,000.

The French war ministry is informed that the German losses in the north in the last few days have been 50,000, a Paris dispatch says. After an engagement at a single point on the Yser the Germans lost 2,000 dead on the field. The French casualties in this engagement were reported to be 115 killed and wounded.

Germans Win at Ypres.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL DELEGATES HERE

The delegates to the annual Sunday School convention, which is now in progress in this city, began to arrive on Monday afternoon, and since that time every train has added its quota to the assemblage, and the result was that when the sessions were opened on Tuesday there were something like three hundred already in attendance and that number has been greatly augmented since that time.

The opening of the entertainment gotten up for the delegates occurred at the Congregational church on Monday evening when the cantata "Ruth" was given by a chorus of mixed voices under the direction of Mrs. I. P. Witter. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the entertainment passed off in a most happy manner. Those taking part in the cantata showed that they had been well drilled in their parts and as we have some very nice voices in the city the affair was excellent from a musical viewpoint.

Sleeping quarters for those in attendance at the convention have been found at the different residences about the city, and tables have been set in the amusement hall, where dinner and supper is being served, there being room for over three hundred there. Following is the program for the three days of the convention:

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Elementary Division—First Congregational Church.

Mrs. Mabel L. Bailey, Presiding.

9:00 Prayer and Praise Service. Dr. W. D. Marsh.

9:15 "Promoting the Elementary Standard". Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

9:45 "How We Made Our Cradle Roll Effective". Mrs. C. Path

10:15 "The Value of the Separate Department". Mrs. H. D. Emerson

Elementary Sup't, Dodge Co.

10:35 "Annual Promotion". Miss Eva A. Hughes, Elementary Sup't, Juneau Co.

11:00 Conferences.

1—Cradle Roll and Beginners. Mrs. E. G. Baillie, Milwaukee.

2—Primary. Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, Chicago.

3—Junior. Miss Mabel L. Bailey, Neenah.

Secondary Division, First Methodist Church.

9:00 Devotions. Rev. W. A. Athearn.

9:15 Address, "The Psychology of Adolescence". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

9:40 Discussion.

9:55 Address, "Teaching Principles for Teen Age". Rev. A. Holtz, Ph. D.

10:25 Address, "The Organized Class". Mr. Hugh Cork.

10:50 "The Organized Class. What it has done for Wisconsin". Rev. F. H. Brigham.

11:10 Conference.

Leaders: Mr. Hugh Cork, Rev. F. T. Cartwright, Mr. C. F. Ogden, Mrs. P. F. Stair, Mrs. Chas. F. Karpoff.

12:00 Adjournment.

Adult Division, Baptist Church.

Rev. Henry Stauffer, Presiding.

9:00 Devotions. Rev. T. T. Hiner.

9:15 Address, "Teaching the Lesson". Mr. E. O. Sellers.

9:45 Address, "The Organized Adult Bible Class Standard of Service". Prof. A. M. Locker.

10:15 Address, "Adult Psychology". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

11:00 Conference.

Leaders: Mr. E. O. Sellers, Prof. A. M. Locker, Prof. W. S. Athearn.

12:00 Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

General Session.

1:45 Bible Hour. Rev. E. O. Sellers.

2:15 Roll Call of Counties. Delegates rising and reporting number present.

2:35 Report of President. S. F. Shattuck.

Report of General Superintendent, F. H. Brigham.

Report of Treasurer. J. N. Bergstrom.

3:10 Song Service. Rev. C. L. Nisbet.

3:20 Taking pledges for the work of 1914-1915. In charge of officers of the Association.

The length of time and the pleasure of the occasion will be determined by the heartiness and unanimity with which all approach this act of worship and service. Delegates from County Associations and Schools as well as individual delegates are urged to give the matter thought previous to coming and to be ready to respond heartily and generously.

"The hole we make by giving is the hole through which our blessings come."

4:20 Address, "The Mission of the Sunday School". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

5:00 Conferences.

County and District Officers. Led by Prof. A. M. Locker.

The Sunday School and the Public School, Prof. W. S. Athearn and Mr. Hugh Cork.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

First Congregational Church.

7:30 Song Service. Rev. C. L. Nisbet.

Scripture Reading and Prayer.

8:00 "Next Steps in Religious Education". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

8:40 Address. "The Place of the Christian College in Training Leaders of Religious Education". Dr. Silas Evans.

First Methodist Church.

7:30 Song Service. Rev. E. A. Folley.

Scripture Reading and Prayer Rev. A. D. McKay.

8:00 Address. Prof. A. M. Locker.

8:40 "Next Steps in Religious Education". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

THURSDAY MORNING

Elementary Division, First Congregational Church.

Miss Mabel L. Bailey, Presiding.

9:00 The Quiet Hour. Dr. W. D. Marsh.

9:15 "The Teacher Trained". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

10:00 "Missions". Mrs. W. H. Dietz.

10:30 "Principles and Methods of Hand-work". Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

11:00 Conferences.

1—Cradle Roll and Beginners. Mrs. Baillie.

2—Primary. Mrs. Bryner.

3—Junior. Miss Bailey.

Secondary Division, First Methodist Church. Section for Teachers of Boys.

9:00 Devotions.

9:15 "An Appraiser of the Teen Age Boy". Dr. A. Holtz.

9:35 "Weekly Activities for a Boy's Class". Rev. F. T. Cartwright.

9:50 "Training Teen Age Boys for Service". Mr. W. H. Wones.

10:15 "The County Conference". Mr. W. P. Hughes.

10:25 "The State Conference". Mr. C. F. Ogden.

10:45 "A Rural Class". Mr. A. S. Matzke.

11:00 Conference. Rev. F. H. Brigham.

Secondary Division. Section for Teachers of Girls. Mrs. Wm. Mainland, Presiding.

9:00 Devotions.

9:15 "What I Would Like to Know, by Everybody.

9:30 "The Secondary Lessons as a Means to Salvation".

9:50 "That Precious Lesson Hour and How to Use It". Mrs. Chas. F. Karnopp.

10:10 "Feeding the Life of My Intermediate Girl". Miss Mary Bergstrom.

10:30 "Training the Senior Girl for Service". Mrs. P. F. Stair.

11:00 "The Older Girls' Conference".

11:15 "The Older Girls' Camp".

11:30 Conference. Led by Mrs. P. F. Stair.

Pastors' and Superintendents' Section—Baptist Church. Mr. J. H. Harwood, Presiding.

9:00 Worship. Rev. J. L. Marquis.

9:15 "Building the Program". Mr. A. M. Locker.

9:45 "The Culture of Reverence". Gerrit Verkuyl.

10:10 "Grading the Sunday School". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

11:00 Conference. Mr. Hugh Cork, assisted by Prof. W. S. Athearn, Mr. J. G. Rosebush, Mr. W. P. Hughes, and Mr. S. J. Stauffacher.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

General Session, First Congregational Church.

1:45 Song. Prof. W. S. Athearn.

1:50 Address. "Training Workers". Prof. A. M. Locker.

2:26 Address. "The Rural School Made Effective". Mr. Hugh Cork.

2:50 Song Service. Rev. C. L. Nisbet.

3:30 Bible Study Rev. Richard Evans.

3:15 Address. "The American Crisis". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

4:00 Devotions.

4:15 "Promoting the Elementary Standard". Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

4:45 "How We Made Our Cradle Roll Effective". Mrs. C. Path.

5:15 "The Value of the Separate Department". Mrs. H. D. Emerson.

5:35 "Annual Promotion". Miss Eva A. Hughes, Elementary Sup't, Juneau Co.

6:00 Conferences.

1—Cradle Roll and Beginners. Mrs. E. G. Baillie, Milwaukee.

2—Primary. Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, Chicago.

3—Junior. Miss Mabel L. Bailey, Neenah.

Secondary Division, First Methodist Church.

9:00 Devotions. Rev. W. A. Athearn.

9:15 Address, "The Psychology of Adolescence". Prof. W. S. Athearn.

9:40 Discussion.

9:55 Address, "Teaching Principles for Teen Age". Rev. A. Holtz, Ph. D.

10:25 Address, "The Organized Class". Mr. Hugh Cork.

10:50 "The Organized Class. What it has done for Wisconsin". Rev. F. H. Brigham.

11:10 Conference.

Leaders: Mr. Hugh Cork, Rev. F. T. Cartwright, Mr. C. F. Ogden, Mrs. P. F. Stair, Mrs. Chas. F. Karpoff.

12:00 Adjournment.

Don't forget the basket social and entertainment at the school house Friday night. Ladies bring your baskets of delicious eatables and gentlemen don't forget your pocketbooks. The proceeds are to go toward purchasing manual training tools and domestic science material.

Wm. Peters and O. J. Leu are attending the annual session of the county board.

Ruth Lacey has returned home from an extended visit in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Wippli and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wippli were Nekoosa visitors Sunday.

Delta and Alma Peters visited at home Sunday.

R. R. Goggins and son called at the Wm. Peters and O. J. Leu homes Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Deckenbier went to Oxford Saturday for a visit.

E. E. Butters of Hewitt and J. F. Schmidt of Arpin called here Monday.

Josie Senn spent several days in Grand Rapids last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zimmerman visited at Dewhurst Sunday.

Miss Rachel Vought and P. Hauntrup drove to Platteville Sunday.

Mrs. Martin Franson visited her parents at Marshfield from Wednesday until Saturday. Her brother Will Curtis came back with her for a few days hunting.

Albert Grutzik left for Stevens Point Friday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Jensen held services at Pray Sunday afternoon.

The Dan Palmer Co. showed Saturday night to a large crowd at the Ell's hall.

Mrs. Wallace of Monroe left Monday evening after a short visit with her brothers, Leon, Rollin and Earl Brigham.

Miss Florence Haunshild who is staying with Mrs. Will Hains in Sigel spent Sunday in Rudolph.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Haunshild are visiting in Rudolph.

Andrew Shauer took 18 hogs to Milladore last Saturday and was paid \$6.75 per hundred lbs.

Miss Cora Remillard left Monday night for her home in Monroe after a pleasant visit at the home of her Uncle Andrew Sharer.

Mrs. Wallace of Monroe left Monday evening after a short visit with her parents the week past.

G. Holman of Arcadia and M. Beaune were business callers last Friday.

Nick Rattelle mixed cement with his cement mixer for Frankie Akey who laid a floor in his new barn Saturday.

Frank Akey is keeping the hardware store during the absence of Fred Piltz.

There will be services at the Catholic church Tuesday morning.

F. N. Nelson and son Reuben Sunday at Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Seardon and son Hugh of Green Bay are visiting his mother Mrs. A. Seardon.

Hunters are plentiful.

SARATOGA CENTER.

The fine weather is still with us although at times we have been threatened with storms of either rain or snow.

Mr. Hawkins of Coloma stayed over night at Grove View Sunday on his way to the stock fair in Grand Rapids Tuesday. Mr. Hawkins makes his annual trips every fall with draft horses to our fair.

Clude Blankenship of your city spent Sunday here with Arthur Jacy.

Miss M. Jorgenson and Miss L. Christpherson were Grand Rapids callers last week.

M. Falkoski and family of Grand Rapids are visiting their sister Mrs. F. Reschel.

There will be services at the Catholic church Tuesday morning.

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Miss M. Jorgenson and Miss L

SUNDAY SCHOOL DELEGATES HERE

The delegates to the annual Sunday School convention, which is now in progress in this city, began to arrive on Monday afternoon, and since that time every train has added its quota to the assemblage, and the result was that when the sessions were opened on Tuesday there were something like three hundred already in attendance and that number has been greatly augmented since that time.

The opening of the entertainment gotten up for the delegates occurred at the Congregational church on Monday evening when the cantata "Ruth" was given by a chorus of mixed voices under the direction of Mrs. I. P. Witter. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the entertainment passed off in a most happy manner. Those taking part in the cantata showed that they had been well drilled in their parts and as we have some very nice voices in the city the affair was excellent from a musical viewpoint.

Sleeping quarters for those in attendance at the convention have been found at the different residences about the city, and tables have been set in the amusement hall, where dinner and supper is being served, there being room for over three hundred there. Following is the program for the three days of the convention:

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Elementary Division—First Congregational Church.
Miss Mabel L. Bailey, Presiding.
9:00 Prayer and Praise Service, Dr. W. D. Marsh.
9:15 "Promoting the Elementary Standard", Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.
9:15 "How We Made Our Cradle Roll Effectives", Mrs. C. Peth.
10:15 "The Value of the Separate Department", Mrs. H. D. Elmhurst Elementary Supt., Dodge Co.
10:35 "Annual Promotion", Miss Eva A. Hughes, Elementary Supt., Juneau Co.
11:00 Conferences.
1—Cradle Roll and Beginners, Mrs. E. G. Ballie, Milwaukee.
2—Primary, Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, Chicago.
3—Junior, Miss Mabel L. Bailey, Neenah.

Secondary Division, First Methodist Church.
9:00 Devotions, Rev. W. A. Hall.
9:15 Address, "The Psychology of Adolescence", Prof. W. S. Athearn.
9:40 Discussion.
9:55 Address, "Teaching Principles for Teen Age", Rev. A. A. Holtz, Ph. D.
10:25 Address, "The Organized Class", Mr. Hugh Cork.
10:50 "The Organized Class, What has been done for Wisconsin", Rev. F. H. Brigham.
11:10 Conferences.
Leaders, Mr. Hugh Cork, Rev. F. T. Cartwright, Mr. C. F. Ogden, Mrs. P. F. Stair, Mrs. Chas. F. Karpoff.

12:00 Adjournment, Adult Division, Baptist Church, Rev. Henry Stauffer, Presiding.
9:00 Devotions, Rev. T. T. Hiner.
9:15 Address, "Teaching the Lesson", Mr. E. O. Sellers.
9:45 Address, "The Organized Adult Bible Class Standard of Service", Prof. A. M. Locker.
10:15 Address, "Adult Psychology", Prof. W. S. Athearn.
11:00 Conference Leaders, Mr. E. O. Sellers, Prof. A. M. Locker, Prof. W. S. Athearn.
12:00 Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON General Session.
1:45 Bible Hour, Rev. E. O. Sellers.
2:15 Roll Call of Counties, Delegates rising and reporting number present.
2:45 Report of President, S. F. Shattuck.
Report of General Superintendent, F. H. Brigham.
Report of Treasurer, J. N. Bergstrom.
3:10 Song Service, Rev. C. L. Nisbet.
3:20 Taking pledges for the work of 1914-1915. In charge of officers of the Association.

The length of time and the pleasure of the occasion will be determined by the heartiness and unanimity with which all approach this act of worship and service. Delegates from County Associations and Schools as well as individual delegates are urged to give the matter thought previous to coming and to ready to respond heartily and generously.

"The hole we make by giving is the hole through which our blessing come."

4:20 Address, "The Mission of the Sunday School", Prof. W. S. Athearn.

5:00 Conferences County and District Officers, Led by Prof. A. M. Locker.

The Sunday School and the Public School, Prof. W. S. Athearn and Mr. Hugh Cork.

WEDNESDAY EVENING First Congregational Church.

7:30 Song Service, Rev. C. L. Nisbet Scripture Reading and Prayer, Rev. A. D. McKay.

8:00 Address, Prof. A. M. Locker.

8:40 "Next Steps in Religious Education", Prof. W. S. Athearn.

THURSDAY MORNING Elementary Division, First Congregational Church.

Mrs. Mabel L. Bailey, Presiding.
9:00 "The Quiet Hour", Dr. W. D. Marsh.

9:15 "The Teacher Trained", Prof. W. S. Athearn.

10:00 "Missions", Mrs. W. H. Dietz.

10:30 "Principles and Methods of Hand-word", Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

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9:15 "An Appraisal of the Teen Age Boy", Dr. A. A. Holtz.

9:35 "Weekly Activities for a Boy's Class", Rev. F. T. Cartwright.

9:50 "Training Teen Age Boys for Service", Mr. W. H. Wones.

10:15 "The County Conference", Mr. W. P. Hughes.

10:25 "The State Conference", Mr. C. F. Ogden.

10:45 "A Rural Class", Mr. A. S. Matzke.
11:00 Conference, Rev. F. H. Brigham, Secondary Division—Section for Teachers of Girls.
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10:30 "Training the Senior Girl for Service", Mrs. P. F. Stair.
11:50 The Older Girls' Conference.
11:15 Conference, Led by Mrs. P. F. Stair, Pastors' and Superintendents' Section—Baptist Church.
Mr. J. H. Harwood, Presiding.
9:00 Worship, Rev. J. L. Marquis.
9:15 "Building the Program", Mr. A. M. Locker.
9:45 "The Culture of Reverence", Dr. Gerrit Verkuyl.
10:10 "Grading the Sunday School", Prof. W. S. Athearn.
11:00 Conference, Mr. Hugh Cork, assisted by Prof. W. S. Athearn.
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THURSDAY AFTERNOON General Session, First Congregational Church.

1:45 Song, Quartet, Prof. A. M. Locker.

1:50 Address, "Training Workers", Prof. A. M. Locker.

2:20 Address, "The Rural School Made Effective", Mr. Hugh Cork.

2:50 Song Service, Rev. C. L. Nisbet.

3:30 Bible Study Rev. Richard Evans.

3:15 Address, "The American Crisis", Prof. W. S. Athearn.

4:00—ALTDFOR.

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5:00 "The Organized Class, What has been done for Wisconsin", Rev. F. H. Brigham.

11:10 Conferences.

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10:15 "The County Conference", Mr. W. P. Hughes.

10:25 "The State Conference", Mr. C. F. Ogden.

Card of Thanks.
We take this method of thanking those kind neighbors and friends, who so thoughtfully extended their aid and sympathy during the sickness and after the death of our beloved daughter, Henretta.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wittenberg.

Your health can be restored by Chiropractic Spinal Adjustments. McWilliams, Chiropractor, Daly Block Grand Rapids, Wis.

10:10 "Feeding the Life of My Intermediate Girl", Miss Mary Bergstrom.

10:30 "Training the Senior Girl for Service", Mrs. P. F. Stair.

11:50 The Older Girls' Camp.

11:15 Conference, Led by Mrs. P. F. Stair, Pastors' and Superintendents' Section—Baptist Church.

Mr. J. H. Harwood, Presiding.

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